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140 Freed In Soviet Pardons

Political Inmates Gaining Release Could Total 280

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has released 140 political prisoners, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, announced Tuesday.

He indicated that another 140 cases were under consideration.

Those freed had been sent to prisons and camps for a wide range of actions, from circulating underground articles about Soviet human-rights abuses to using Western contacts in attempts to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

The pardon, granted by special decree of the Soviet Union's highest legislative body, was for prisoners who had been convicted under Article 70 of the Soviet Constitution, Mr. Gerasimov said. The act makes "satellite and propaganda" against the Soviet regime an imprisonable crime.

Those released had asked for pardon or agreed not to continue the offense for which they had been convicted, Mr. Gerasimov said.

He added that the prisoners signed documents before their release, in which "they probably said that they would not continue with any anti-Soviet propaganda."

Mr. Gerasimov's announcement came days after returning prisoners began to arrive in the Soviet capital, signaling that their cases had been resolved. Last Saturday the dissident physicist Andrei D. Sakharov, who was released from a seven-year exile in December, reported that he and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, had compiled a list of 43 political prisoners who had been freed.

In reaction to Mr. Gerasimov's announcement, Mrs. Bonner said: "I am very happy and I am writing."

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SEOUL WELCOME — Kim Man Chul, the leader of a family of 11 North Koreans who have fled to South Korea, pressing his face against a bus window on Tuesday to exchange greetings with a young boy being held up by his mother. The family arrived in South Korea from Taiwan after first fleeing to Japan in a small boat.

In Europe, a Feeling of Drift in U.S. Policy

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — A cluster of disputes between the United States and its European allies is spreading a mood of malaise within the Atlantic alliance and raising questions about the Reagan administration's command over the foreign policy agenda.

The trans-Atlantic bickering covers a palette of seemingly unconnected matters, ranging from terrorism to protectionist impulses on both sides of the Atlantic to suggestions that the United States might effectively scrap the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and move to deploy an embryonic shield against Soviet warheads.

Yet according to officials and diplomats in various European capitals, a common denominator in these controversies is a feeling that the Reagan administration is adrift

and incapable of defining priorities for itself or for the NATO alliance that it is supposed to lead.

"It raises the general concern," commented a senior American envoy with long experience in Western Europe, "that the administration, to the degree that it was ever in control, has now lost that control. That creates a general unease about a situation that doesn't seem to have a center."

As they try to determine the possible consequences of the overlapping controversies, European officials come up with a range of scenarios that are variously dramatic and benign. At the alienist end, some see a full-scale trade war that would prompt an isolationist America to reduce its troop presence in Western Europe.

Others say that the Reagan administration, weakened and distracted by the Iran-contra affair, may not have the determination and internal coherence needed to reach a historic agreement with the Soviet Union on arms reduction.

In the last few days, this sentiment has been strengthened by the administration's quite public discussion over the possibilities of trying to commit the United States to deploying some form of anti-missile defense, a decision that most Western European governments see as synonymous with burying the 1972 ABM treaty with the Soviet Union.

Lawrence Freedman, an authority on nuclear strategy at King's College London, said: "It's just one of these issues where the West Europeans find it very difficult to understand: why the administration floats a position it couldn't get through Congress, gets a lot of bad

publicity and possibly ruins arms control."

In Paris, a senior French official dismissed Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger's arguments in favor of deploying space defenses as a "smoke screen" for pushing through a broad interpretation of the 1972 treaty that would eventually make deployment possible.

"The hope is that the relief will be so great when there is no deployment that the treaty won't matter," this official said.

The administration debate has prompted sharp but private expressions of concern from Britain and West Germany. Both Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Chancellor Helmut Kohl have what they believe are firm commitments from President Ronald Reagan to consult them on deployment of space defenses, the commitment to the

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Secret Talks on Hostages Seek a Complex Exchange

Deal Could Free 4 Captives, 400 Arabs and Israeli POW's

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Secret negotiations are under way to exchange Israeli prisoners of war, 400 Arab detainees and four educators held hostage in Beirut, intelligence sources said Tuesday.

The sources indicated that the talks were being conducted abroad to ensure confidentiality and involve private intermediaries rather than governments or the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross.

(Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Tuesday that Israel would consider trading Arab prisoners for a captured Israeli airman in Lebanon in a deal that could lead to the release of the four educators. Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

[Asked on state television what Israel's response would be to a formal request to enter into negotiations, Mr. Shamir said: "We would check, see and think."]

The Muslim fundamentalist group Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine had threatened to kill its four hostages if Israel did not release the 400 by midnight Monday (2200 GMT), but five minutes before the deadline the group postponed the executions.

The confirmation in Jerusalem that negotiations had begun was in keeping with Israeli government declarations that talks could be conducted without publicity through "proper channels."

Such has been the case in seven recorded exchanges involving captured Israeli servicemen.

One attraction for Israel in negotiations is the possibility of freeing, in addition to the airman, two Israeli infantrymen who were captured in southern Lebanon a year ago.

An indication that Israel believes the two were in the hands of pro-Iranian Hezbollah guerrillas or the Palestinians was provided last week by Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

He told the Knesset, Israel's parliament, that one reason Israel became involved with the United States in supplying arms to Iran

was to seek Tehran's aid in releasing the soldiers.

[White House officials said Tuesday that the United States did not ask Israel to get involved in negotiations. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"Our terrorism policy remains the same," said the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, "and I reiterate once again that we will not ransom hostages nor will we encourage other countries to do so."

Lending further credence to the talk of negotiations were reports that the Red Cross in Beirut had received a detailed list of 310 Lebanese and 90 Palestinian detainees from Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine.

Any agreement probably would mean a complicated package involving rival Arab groups holding various detainees, the sources said.

The first indication of movement since the Jan. 24 kidnapping of the four Beirut University College professors — three Americans and one Indian — came Saturday.

Speaking in Damascus, Nabih Berri, the Syrian-backed leader of the Shiite Muslim militia Amal, offered to free the Israeli navigator downed over southern Lebanon as part of an overall package involving the educators. Mr. Berri is also the Lebanese justice minister.

Although Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel had publicly expressed doubts about Amal's ability to deliver, Israel and Mr. Berri had already worked out the broad basis of an agreement to exchange the aviator for an undisclosed number of Amal prisoners, the sources said.

The prisoners are among about 250 believed to be held at Khiam, just north of the border in Israel's self-declared "security zone," by the South Lebanese Army, a largely Christian militia group armed, supplied and paid by Israel.

The arrangement fell through, however, because Mr. Berri apparently felt he would be weakening his position by dealing directly with Israel. More radical Lebanese

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Nabih Berri

EC Agrees On Disposal Of Butter

By Reuters

BRUSSELS — European Community farm ministers agreed Tuesday on a \$3.5-billion plan to finance the disposal of about three-quarters of the community's surplus butter.

But the ministers were unable to agree on rules for the implementation of a December accord to cut milk output by 9.5 percent over the next two years, their chairman, the Belgian minister, Paul de Keersmaecker, said at a news conference.

The butter disposal measures and the milk output plans were agreed in outline form in December in what was regarded as the biggest step yet in the fight against EC overproduction of many foods.

An EC Executive Commission spokesman said the ministers reached an accord under which member states will initially pay for the disposal of just over a million metric tons of butter held in cold stores in their own countries.

The cost of 3.2 billion European currency units (\$3.5 billion) will be reimbursed to them in four annual installments beginning in 1989, the spokesman said.

The plan is designed to avoid the high cost of food surplus disposals being included in the already stretched EC budget this year or next, diplomats said.

The disposal plan, which has yet to be approved by the EC's auditing panel, was put forward in December.

The commission plans to export 400,000 tons of butter at discount prices and sell a similar amount below cost to manufacturers of animal feed.

A further 130,000 tons will be sold cheaply to EC consumers and 100,000 tons of rancid butter will be used in power stations or for paint manufacture.

The ministers have also agreed on details of December's accord to make sales of beef to EC states far less attractive.

But they were still trying to arrive at an accord on milk output with differing interpretations of what precisely was agreed in December about compensation, diplomats said.

They said the commission has accepted that its plans to curb sales of dairy products into EC surplus stores may have to be agreed after the implementation of other elements of the agreement, which cuts quotas for dairy farmers.



Dennis Conner, right, and the crew that won the America's Cup were honored Tuesday in a New York parade. Edward I. Koch, the city's mayor, in light coat, rode with them on a float modeled after the Statue of Liberty. The day before, the honors were in Washington. Page 17.

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Police Say McFarlane Tried Suicide

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Police are treating the emergency hospitalization of Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser and a prominent figure in investigations of the secret sales of arms to Iran, as an attempted suicide, a police spokesman said Tuesday.

Mr. McFarlane, 49, remained hospitalized Tuesday at Bethesda Naval Medical Center outside Washington in good condition, a hospital spokesman said. Mr. McFarlane was admitted Monday after he took an overdose of the widely used tranquilizer Valium.

A Montgomery County, Maryland, police detective said an ambulance crew report indicated Mr. McFarlane took 20 to 30 Valium tablets. Valium is commonly prescribed in 5-milligram tablets, but it was not certain how much Mr. McFarlane had ingested.

"It's being carried as an attempted suicide based on the amount of pills that were taken," the detective, Dan Waring, said.

The Washington Post reported that family members had found a note that appeared related to Mr. McFarlane's attempt, but they would not divulge its contents to the ambulance crew. The newspaper quoted an unidentified law enforcement official as saying, "No body outside the family has been allowed to see the note."

The chief White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said Tuesday that President Ronald Reagan had been informed of Mr. McFarlane's hospitalization on Monday. "He is of course very concerned," Mr. Fitzwater said.

Medical experts said Valium is not considered an especially dangerous overdose if taken alone.

"If you take nothing else but Valium, it hardly ever kills a person," said Dr. Rudolf Hoehn-Saric, associate professor of psychiatry at Johns Hopkins Medical School.

However, when combined with alcohol or other drugs, he said Valium could be "very dangerous," depressing the respiratory system so that the victim could stop breathing.

McFarlane Was Tense
Susan Otis and Chris Spolar of The Washington Post reported from Washington.

Friends and associates of Mr. McFarlane acknowledged Monday that he had been under great strain

See McFARLANE, Page 2

Score in Marseille: Sewer Rats 1, Police 0

Reuters

MARSEILLE — The French police pondered on Tuesday how a gang of bank robbers had vanished after a day spent rifling hundreds of safe deposit boxes.

There was no trace of the gang members, whose meticulous planning and cool nerves allowed them to escape Monday with their booty — still to be estimated — under the noses of hundreds of police officers.

The robbers arrived and left through a carpeted tunnel they dug from the city sewers into the bank vault.

The police and residents here compared Monday's raid with the gangster Albert Spaggiari's legendary "sewer rats" operation more than 10 years ago.

Mr. Spaggiari, who was arrested but escaped and was sentenced to life imprisonment in his absence, tunneled into the vaults of the Societe Generale bank in Nice in July 1976.

He disappeared after spending a weekend removing 30 million francs (then \$10 million) worth of money and valuables from safe deposit boxes.

Speaking of Monday's raid, a



French policemen search a Marseille sewer for clues in the bank robbery.

Marseille policeman shook his head in disbelief: "I've never seen anything like it. They installed telephones and carpets.

They were better than Spaggiari."

The raid on the Caisse d'Epargne on the Avenue Foch in

Marseille began at about 8 A.M. when the seven robbers overpowered a guard and took

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A New Nudge by Baker Pushes Dollar Lower

By Ferdinand Procman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The dollar fell in active trading in Europe on Tuesday, dropping below 1.80 Deutsche marks on remarks by the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d.

European dealers interpreted his remarks as giving no indication that the Reagan administration wants to brake the U.S. currency's decline in the near future.

The dollar dropped sharply in Europe toward the end of trading on Mr. Baker's comments.

But by the end of the day in New York, it had recovered much of its European losses as U.S. interest rates climbed.

"Rates are supporting it," said Francoise Soares Kemp, a trader at Credit Lyonnais in New York, noting that the interest-rate rise pushed U.S. bond and share prices sharply lower. There were also rumors that the Federal Reserve, the central bank, had intervened in support of the dollar, she said.

Mr. Baker's statements have

dominated trading for some time and speculation grew last week that the dollar may have reached a level acceptable to the administration.

But so far, dealers in Frankfurt and New York said, the attention is focused on what he has not said, rather than his actual comments.

"What Mr. Baker said today was nothing new," said Shigeru Tokunaga, a vice president at Fuji Bank Ltd. in New York.

"But it is the same old story," he said. "He did not say to stop the decline of the dollar. This is what everyone is waiting to hear. So, market participants see the downward trend continuing."

In London, the dollar closed at 1.7970 DM, down 2 pence from 1.8170 on Monday, and at 5.9900 French francs, down 7 centimes from 6.0600.

But in New York, the dollar rose to 1.8160 DM, from 1.8100 at the close on Monday. It closed at 6.0495 French francs, up from 6.0275, and at 153.35 yen, up from 153.00.

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Manila Uses Vigilante Groups to Fight Communists

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

DAVAO, Philippines — Communist infiltration of Agdao, one of this city's most notorious slums, used to be so overwhelming that the place became known as Nigardagao.

But in the last six months, a local vigilante group, backed by senior military commanders, says it has restored peace and ended terrorism by wiping out the Communists' network of control.

Sources interviewed here and in Manila over the last few days said the group in Agdao, which has a population of 100,000, is one of many that have sprung up across the Philippines in recent months with the avowed aim of combating the country's 18-year-old Communist insurgency.

The sources — who included military officers, politicians, Roman Catholic priests and Western officials — said most of the groups had been encouraged, and in some cases armed, by the military to mobilize public support.

There was also extensive involvement by anti-Communist civic and political organizations and Christian evangelical sects, some of which had links in the United States, Australia and other Western countries, the sources said.

One Western official in Manila commented Tuesday: "If these groups link up and

form a mass-based anti-Communist movement the insurgency may be in real trouble."

However, he agreed with critics of the vigilantes who say they are liable to abuse their power or be misused for political purposes to influence voters in elections later this year unless the groups are carefully controlled.

Luis Santos, a former mayor and police chief of Davao, the third largest city in the Philippines, said the vigilante movement that started in Agdao was expanding fast and could be an effective antidote to the Communist insurgency.

"But how do you control, lead, discipline and pay it properly?" he asked. "If you do not do those things, you are creating a gigantic Frankenstein."

Mr. Santos, who has close links to the administration of President Corason C. Aquino, said the government would rapidly loose popular support if it "let loose undisciplined paramilitary forces on our people."

Jaime N. Ferrer, minister of local government, said in an interview that he would issue instructions next month to governors and mayors in areas where Communist influence was strong to form anti-Communist citizens' action committees.

He said the committees would be empowered to take control of vigilante groups and incorporate armed members on a selective

basis into local police forces. He did not say what the government would do if there was resistance to this takeover attempt.

Colonel Franco Calida, chief of the Davao city police and the paramilitary constabulary, said "core" members of the Agdao group, called Alsa Masa which means "the masses rise up," were former Communist guerrillas, including assassins.

He said they had turned against the Communists because they could no longer stand the brutal, often arbitrary, killings and extortionary taxes.

Alsa Masa activists said they had taken control of the local administration and the home defense forces in Agdao. Colonel Calida estimated that about two dozen Communist "resisters" had been killed by the Alsa Masa and a similar number had fled to the hills.

He said the group was employing some of the methods used by the Communists. One was to establish a network of informers, including children, to guard against leftist infiltration of the community.

"We are beating the Communists at their own game," he asserted. "We are giving them a dose of their own medicine. We can't afford to be legitimate all the time."

He said his timetable was "to cover every inch of the city with our citizens' network by July." Davao, 500 miles (800 kilometers)

south of Manila on the island of Mindanao, has a population of close to 1 million.

Brigadier General Romeo M. Recina, military commander of five provinces in southeastern Mindanao and two cities, including Davao, said he believed the Alsa Masa concept could be applied nationwide.

Noting that the Communists had refused to extend a 60-day cease-fire that expired Sunday, he said that if hostilities broke out again, having a self-protection organization like Alsa Masa, which used Communist defectors, was the only way many communities could "fight back and resist terrorism."

He added: "This system is effective because the defectors know who are on the other side and they can identify new faces."

Jack Walsh, an American Maryknoll missionary, expressed concern that some Alsa Masa members were using their firearms and authority to try to collect "donations" in cash and kind.

Further Walsh, and another frequent visitor to Agdao who asked not to be identified, said local residents were worried that abuses and executions might get worse but were afraid to speak out.

They said that in Agdao many of the core members of Alsa Masa were former gangsters, some of whom had been used by police intelligence as informers and undercover agents in the Agdao Communist network.

Reagan May Support Medicare Expansion

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is expected to support a health insurance program for catastrophic illness that would expand Medicare coverage of elderly people, administration officials said. The decision would end more than two months of debate that produced an impasse within the administration.

The program for catastrophic illness would be similar to one proposed in November by the secretary of health and human services, Dr. Otis R. Bowen, the officials said Monday.

Under the plan, an elderly person would pay \$492 a month in Medicare premiums on top of the \$17.90 a month now charged. In return, Medicare would cover an unlimited number of days of hospital care, and the beneficiary's out-of-pocket payments for Medicare-covered services would be limited to \$2,000 a year. Under current law, there is no such limit.

Dr. Bowen said most of the 31 million Medicare beneficiaries would sign up for the additional coverage offered under his plan. If 30 million people paid the \$59 annual premium, the government could collect nearly \$1.8 billion a year. Government actuaries believe that would be enough to cover the cost of new benefits.

Representative Willis D. Gradison Jr. of Ohio, the ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means subcommittee on health, signaled the president's decision in a memorandum to other Republicans in Congress after a White House meeting last week.

"The administration has agreed to support a plan very similar to the original Bowen plan," Mr. Gradison wrote, and he said the White House would submit a detailed legislative proposal later this month. White House officials said Mr. Reagan had not made a final decision on the options submitted to him over the weekend, but they predicted that Mr. Gradison's account would be proved correct.

With a presidential decision imminent, opponents of the plan are mobilizing a last effort to persuade Mr. Reagan to reject it.

Conservatives in and out of the government have argued strenuously against the plan, contending that the Medicare program should not be expanded at the expense of the health insurance industry.

Beryl W. Sprinkel, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, has been one of the leading critics of the Bowen plan, saying it would increase U.S. spending and replace a competitive private insurance market with a government monopoly.

Late last week, however, Mr. Sprinkel withdrew his proposal to give people vouchers, or coupons, with which they could buy private insurance for catastrophic illness, administration officials said, because congressional hearings at the end of last month made clear that the voucher proposal would not be taken seriously on Capitol Hill.

In addition to Mr. Sprinkel, critics of the Bowen plan include James C. Miller 3d, director of the Office of Management and Budget; Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d; and Charles D. Hobbs, assistant to the president for policy development.

But administration officials said they expected Mr. Reagan to support a proposal like the Bowen plan for several reasons. He has been told by Republican members of Congress that it would be futile for him to oppose it. He does not want

a battle over the issue with Congress, and within the administration, opponents of the Bowen plan have not come up with a comprehensive alternative.

Abortion Funds Opposed
Steven V. Roberts of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

Mr. Reagan has endorsed a new legislative proposal for a permanent ban on all U.S. assistance for abortions, according to congressional and administration sources.

The draft legislation, which the president approved late last month, would also bar any group from receiving federal funds if it performed abortions or counseled clients about such services. A third provision, which would have no legal effect, would declare that the 1973 Supreme Court decision legalizing abortion was "wrongly decided."

The proposal represents a last-ditch attempt by the administration to enact its anti-abortion stance into law in its final two years. It is also seen as a political payoff to opponents of abortion who have criticized the administration for not pursuing their cause more vigorously.

For six years, the administration has been almost entirely unsuccessful in carrying out its agenda on conservative social issues. As one White House official acknowledged, this legislation faces "very tough" opposition on Capitol Hill and is unlikely to become law.

The Thing to Wear In Texas: Seat Belts

When the Texas legislature ordered the wearing of seat belts in cars, "people hereabouts had a good laugh," Robert Reinhold reports from Houston for The New York Times. "That, they said, would work about as well as the one setting the speed limit at 55 miles an hour."

But to general astonishment, Texas leads the United States in compliance with seat belt laws. Studies show that more than seven of every 10 drivers are buckling up in Houston, Dallas and Austin, as against about one in four in New York and Chicago and one in two in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Twenty-four of the 50 states have seat belt laws.

"How," asks Mr. Reinhold, "could this happen in Texas, land of the free, of wide-open spaces, a place where few politicians would dare to repeal such rights of Texans as drinking while driving and driving the pickup truck on the beach?"

The answer, says a spokeswoman for the Texas Safety Association: a strong law, vigorous enforcement and heavy publicity. Violators risk fines of \$25 to \$50, and state troopers have been writing about 7,000 tickets a month.

"No one expected Texas to be a model state," says a spokesman

for the Insurance Institute in Washington. "The nice thing is that if it can happen in Texas, it can happen in any state."

Short Takes

Chilborne Pell, the Rhode Island Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, says he is confident that he can get along with Jesse Helms of North Carolina, who unexpectedly defeated the former chairman, Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, to become the ranking Republican on the committee. The New York Times notes that Mr. Lugar was viewed as a moderate who sought compromise on the committee, while Mr. Helms is a strong conservative voice. "Senator Helms and I share a respect for the institution of the Senate, the rules of the Senate," Mr. Pell said, "and I would think we can agreeably agree to disagree."

A device that acts as speedometer and odometer for riders has been patented by John F. Cameron, a heating engineer who works in California's Silicon Valley. His Sci-Dometer, a palm-size plastic device, sits on the tail of a ski. A wheel an inch (2.5 centimeters) in diameter hangs off the tail and turns as it drags through the



G. Gordon Liddy playing a crooked CIA agent in the "Miami Vice" series.

snow. Battery-powered and using a microprocessor, the device records top speed, average speed, distance and elapsed time. Price: \$59.95, from Cameron Designs.

543 Howard Street, San Francisco, California 94105, U.S.A.

In a 1969 letter opposing the idea that immigrants be required to learn English, Terrence Vincent Powderly wrote that as mayor of Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1882, he helped find a job for a young Italian stonecutter who "couldn't speak a word of English." He wrote: "In 1898, as Commissioner General of Immigration, I passed upon the contracts for the erection of the Ellis Island Immigrant Station. The contract for the stone work in the foundation of the building was let to Frank Carlucci, the Italian immigrant boy of 1882. Just take another trip to Ellis Island and note how well the work was done." Mr. Carlucci was the grandfather of Frank C. Carlucci, President Ronald Reagan's new national security adviser.

Shorter Takes: G. Gordon Liddy, 55, who spent 52 months in prison for his part in the Watergate break-in, says, "I like short introductions because for years mine was 'Will the defendant please rise.'" • Tom Shales, television critic for The Washington Post, wrote that two actors in a drama, "The Two Mrs. Grenvilles," are "such lightweights, it's hard to believe they'd leave footprints on a beach."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

Liberace AIDS Confirmed

Los Angeles Times Service

INDIO, California — The pianist Liberace died of pneumonia "due to or as a consequence" of AIDS, according to the Riverside County coroner.

Reporting the results of an autopsy on the 67-year-old entertainer, who died Feb. 4, the coroner, Raymond Carrillo, said Monday that Liberace also had pulmonary heart disease and calcification of a heart valve, which may have contributed to his death but was not the immediate cause.

The cause cited by the coroner, cytomegalovirus pneumonia, is an "opportunistic infection" that is a frequent cause of

death in patients with acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Liberace's physician, Dr. Ronald Daniels, gave as the cause of death heart failure brought on by subacute endocarditis, or degenerative brain disease. Riverside County officials refused to accept the death certificate because Mr. Carrillo had not been contacted as required in the case of a possible contagious disease.

Asked whether he felt attempts had been made to mislead officials, Mr. Carrillo said: "I firmly believe that somebody along the line wanted to pull a fast one on us. They probably pulled something they thought they could get away with."

3 Charged With Murder In Racial Attack in N.Y.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Three teenagers were charged Tuesday with murder in a racial attack in which a white mob beat three black men and chased one of them onto a highway, where he was killed by a

car. Nine other youths were charged with lesser crimes.

The suspects, age 16 to 18, surrendered Tuesday morning to the police in the New York City borough of Queens, where the attack took place Dec. 20. All 12 defendants pleaded not guilty.

Those charged with murder were Jon Lester, Scott Kern and Robert Riley, all 17 years old. Mr. Riley was described by Charles J. Hynes, the special prosecutor in the case, as the only defendant who cooperated in the investigation.

The other charges against the teen-agers included attempted murder, manslaughter, assault, rioting, inciting to riot, conspiracy and criminal facilitation.

The indictments were sought by Mr. Hynes, who took over the investigation from the Queens district attorney, John J. Santucci.

The two surviving victims of the attack had refused to cooperate with Mr. Santucci, resulting in the dismissal of earlier charges of murder, manslaughter and assault against three white youths.

Widely viewed as the racial incident that has most deeply shaken New York City in recent years, the attack took place on the night of Dec. 19.

Although some details have varied, the basic outline of the incident has remained consistent: A group of white youths, hearing that three blacks were in their community, chased them with a baseball bat and a tree limb, and beat them.

(AP, NYT)

Bing, New Wife Found in Anguilla

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The former head of the Metropolitan Opera, Sir Rudolf Bing, and his new wife, out of sight since he was ruled incompetent to handle his affairs, are living in a bungalow on the Caribbean island of Anguilla.

Joseph Norris Payne, Anguilla's police commissioner and chief immigration officer, said he visited the couple for a few minutes Monday afternoon at the house they are renting near the beach. Sir Rudolf "appears to be in health; he appears to be O.K.," Mr. Payne said.

Sir Rudolf, 85, and Carroll Douglas, 47, were married Jan. 9 in Arlington, Virginia. They had not been seen since Jan. 12 after they left a New York state court hearing on Sir Rudolf's competency, in which the court found that he has Alzheimer's disease. The court named a conservator to protect Sir Rudolf's \$900,000 estate, froze his bank accounts and ordered Mr. Douglas to make her husband available to doctors and lawyers.

Managua, Pro-U.S. Side Squabble at EC Meeting

Reuters

GUATEMALA CITY — A conference of European Community and Central American nations ended its second and final day on Tuesday following diplomatic squabbling that marred efforts to discuss progress on regional peace and economic needs.

On Monday, Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans of Belgium, whose country now holds the EC presidency, urged frank discussions by Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Costa Rica.

Without the political will to reach a settlement in the region, he said, no amount of economic aid will help.

Squabbling between Nicaragua and its pro-U.S. neighbors has marred the conference. At the opening ceremony, Nicaragua objected to El Salvador's speaking on behalf of Central America.

To avoid a scene, Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta of El Salvador stayed away from the ceremony but he later denounced

what he called Nicaragua's "propaganda game."

The incident "shows once again that the real lack of political will for peace lies with" Nicaragua, he said at a news conference.

European delegates, meanwhile, were privately questioning the point of the EC initiative, begun in 1984 in San José, Costa Rica.

"There's no reason in us coming over here to show solidarity if the Central American countries themselves can't work out their differences," said a senior European envoy. "I've never been to a meeting that had so little substance."

Since 1983, the so-called Contadora group, Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia, has tried to reach a negotiated solution to the tension and civil wars in Central America.

Delegates at the two-day EC meeting said the EC was likely to include in its final statement an expression of support for the Contadora group, whose foreign ministers are taking part in the meeting.

Wave of Strikes Is Planned in Greece

Reuters

ATHENS — The Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, battling to maintain an unpopular wage policy, faces a week of strikes throughout Greece beginning on Thursday.

The stoppages have been called by trade unions that brought Greece to a standstill last month with a 24-hour general strike to protest government austerity measures.

The workers are demanding increases in wages, which have been frozen since the government's two-

year austerity program was introduced in October 1985.

Constantine Mitsotakis, the opposition leader, said that the industrial action could force Mr. Papandreu to call early general elections. But Mr. Papandreu, who shuffled his government Thursday for the 12th time since coming to office in 1981, has vowed his administration will run its full course until 1989.

The new series of stoppages is to begin with a 24-hour nationwide strike by workers in the private sector. Bank clerks will also stage a weeklong strike. Trade unions plan to hold a rally Thursday.

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Tokyo Models Itself For the 21st Century

Planners Hope to Lure Businesses With Cheaper Offices and Housing

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Every two decades this century Tokyo has reshaped itself, and in the late 1980s it is doing so once again, with potentially significant consequences at home and overseas.

Along a stretch of Tokyo Bay, sketched plans in the pale winter sun, construction crews recently began to build a bridge that will connect the harbor to a man-made island.

Within a few years, city planners say, that now barren dot of artificial land will become a "teleport," a \$12 billion complex of office buildings, cultural halls and telecommunications stations.

Not far away, at the mouth of the Sumida River, private developers and the Tokyo metropolitan government are creating something called River City 21, a self-contained village of hotels, shopping malls, theaters and high-rise condominiums for 7,500 residents.

Four miles (about 6.5 kilometers) from the water, in a skyscraper canyon called Shinjuku, work has begun on a billion-dollar City Hall. Elsewhere, plans are in various stages of development for commercial and apartment buildings to be pumped atop abandoned rail freight yards, for office towers to rise above venerable Tokyo Station and for a fish market, already the world's largest, to be expanded in the Tsukiji section.

Twice in the past Tokyo had to rebuild from top to bottom: in 1923 after an earthquake and again in 1945 after wartime bombings. Just before the Olympic Games were held here in 1964, another burst of construction helped push the capital westward from its traditional center, the Imperial Palace.

Now Tokyo is changing in spectacular, multibillion-dollar style as it tries to turn itself into what its governor, Shunichi Suzuki, calls a "world city."

The ambition is fed by national government efforts in the last two years to make it easier and more attractive for foreign banks and other financial institutions to do business in Tokyo. A good deal of the planned construction is devoted to office space and housing for companies based overseas, hundreds of which are reportedly eager to come to Japan.

All they are waiting for, business executives say, is affordable space to become available in this land-starved city, where a square foot of property sells for as much as

\$22,500. Apartment rents in some neighborhoods are heart-stopping, routinely running to \$10,000 a month and higher without utilities.

Eventually, Mr. Suzuki predicts, Tokyo will rival New York and London as a financial center. Kenzo Tange, one of Japan's leading architects, also sees a rosy future, although he is concerned that ordinary Japanese are being squeezed out of the central city.

"Paris is a symbol of the 19th century, although it's still a cultural center," Mr. Tange said. "Manhattan may be the symbol of the 20th century. If we can succeed in our plans, Tokyo could become the model for the 21st century."

The Tokyo metropolitan government has designs — some already begun, most still on the boards — for 177 major projects, which are expected to cost \$100 billion in public and private funds over the next decade.

Many of the projects, such as the teleport, are to take place on reclaimed sections of Tokyo Bay, the only area in the city with room for significant growth yet one that lies a mere two miles from the Imperial Palace. About one-seventh of the original bay, 87 square miles (225 square kilometers), has been filled in, mostly since World War II.

The latest development program is above and beyond the billions of dollars spent year round on routine housing and commercial construction — a process of building, tearing down and rebuilding that occurs relentlessly in this city of impermanence.

To American business executives and U.S. government officials, there is more at stake in all this than one city's dreams. The construction, they say, is a key element in Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's stated intention to invigorate the Japanese economy, steering it toward domestic demand and away from export-driven growth.

Persistent budget deficits have made it difficult for Mr. Nakasone to increase spending for economic stimulation. So he has looked to the local authorities and private business to take up the slack.

Tokyo's ambitious plans come at a convenient time, and the prime minister has assiduously promoted construction. Among other things, he has suggested that the city raise permissible heights for new buildings by easing laws that now guarantee neighboring houses a minimum number of hours of sunshine a day.



Skyscrapers rising behind a residential area in the Shinjuku section of Tokyo.

While the capital looks hopefully to the future, local officials also express concern that Tokyo is gaining too much importance at their expense. Each year the desirability of relocating here grows, as Japanese settle into the "information society," their popular catch phrase for an economy that is increasingly computer-based and service-oriented.

In the last four years, according to estimates by the National Tax Administration Agency, 30,000 Japanese companies have moved their head offices here. Foreigners feel the pull as well. A survey of 1,050 large foreign companies conducted last year by a private consulting group showed that 78 percent had put their Japanese offices in the capital.

Tokyo has been downtown Japan for decades, a combination of New York, Washington and Los Angeles, with bits of Chicago and Boston thrown in.

The capital is the center of one of the world's most densely populated regions. Nearly 12 million people live in its 23 wards and 41 suburbs, towns and villages, some of which

sit on tiny islands well into the Pacific Ocean. About one of every four Japanese — 27.5 million people — lives within a 30-mile radius of the Imperial Palace.

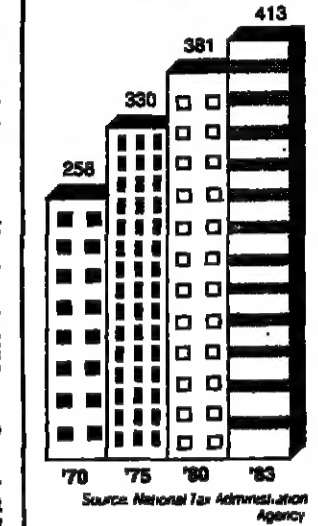
There is a similar concentration of knowledge and power. Tokyo, according to surveys, has 45 percent of the country's writers, 52 percent of its computer software specialists, 47 percent of its certified public accountants and 35 percent of its artists and craftsmen.

It is in an unassailable position for the new "information society." A 1982 government study, the most recent of its kind, showed that 84.7 percent of all Japanese television broadcasts, newspaper articles, pieces of mail, telephone calls and other "information transmissions" had originated from the capital.

Still, the burgeoning city looks to Tokyo Bay for its salvation. For Mr. Tange, the bubbly forecast of Tokyo as the city of the 21st century rests heavily on this type of development. "Frankly speaking," the architect said, "if we must make do with the existing downtown area, there is no hope."

But Mr. Suzuki said there was no

question that the Japanese capital would keep stretching its limits. "Tokyo's growth cannot stop," he said. "It is inevitable."



question that the Japanese capital would keep stretching its limits. "Tokyo's growth cannot stop," he said. "It is inevitable."

U.S. Denounces 'Intimidation' Of Botswana by South Africa

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The United States protested Tuesday as "unwarranted" and against international law what it said were threats by the South African government against Botswana over the presence there last week of officials of the African National Congress.

The U.S. Embassy in Gaborone, Botswana's capital, said in a statement that no government had the right "to dictate the visa and immigration policies or decisions of any other sovereign state with regard to unarmed foreign individuals, however controversial they may be."

The embassy said the United States was deeply concerned "about the increasing South African efforts to intimidate the government of Botswana."

A senior embassy official in Gaborone said the statement stemmed from a protest by South Africa's foreign minister, R.F. Botha, over the appearance last week of ANC officials at a conference of the Southern Africa Development Coordinating Conference in Gaborone. The U.S. statement was issued in response to inquiries and cleared by the State Department.

The embassy official said the South African government had threatened to take unspecified measures "considered necessary" because two members of the outlawed ANC, the main guerrilla force battling white-minority rule in South Africa, had attended the conference.

The two ANC officials were identified as Jacob Zuma and Lambert Moloi, although the U.S. Embassy said the organization was represented at the conference by its secretary-general, Alfred Nzo.

A spokesman for Mr. Botha denied that South Africa had threatened Botswana, which in the past has been the target of cross-border incursions by South African security forces in search of guerrilla targets.

Mr. Botha "pointed out that the South African government views the presence in neighboring countries of persons who plan violence in South Africa in a very serious light," the spokesman said.

Separately, the South African government averted a transportation crisis at the border with Botswana after officials of the ostensibly independent tribal homeland of Bophuthatane announced they would require visas from Zimbabwean and Botswana freight train crews.

Bophuthatane, apparently seeking diplomatic recognition, told the authorities in Harare last week that Zimbabwean crews driving trains across Botswana to South

Africa would require visas to cross the homeland, which is not recognized by any government other than South Africa's.

Under an interim arrangement, South African crews began Monday taking over Zimbabwean trains at the Botswana-Bophuthatane border to avoid the visa requirement. Officials in Gaborone said the exchange of crews so far has been satisfactory.

Zimbabwe ships more than 2.2 million tons of goods a year, or 54 percent of its trade, on the rail line through Botswana. Other black states, including Zambia and Zaire, also move large amounts of freight

over the line to the port of Durban.

Panel Calls for Sanctions
A government-appointed commission called Tuesday on the Reagan administration to lead its major allies into economic sanctions against South Africa. Reuters reported from Washington.

The call was rejected by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who appointed the 12 commission members.

"The administration continues to maintain its skepticism about the efficacy of broad punitive sanctions in bringing about peaceful change in South Africa," a State Department spokesman said.

Angolans Fleeing War Find Sanctuary in Zaire

Refugees Grateful to Escape Politics

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

KISSENGE, Zaire — Wood shavings curled up from a board Moises Lucama was planning into shape for a window frame. But while his hands worked on construction, his thoughts dwelled on destruction.

"When the UNITA guerrillas came, they didn't kill anyone or rob the people," Mr. Lucama said of an attack last year on Cazombo, his hometown in Angola. "But they started blowing up bridges and ruining government buildings. You can't destroy things like that."

So Mr. Lucama, his wife and their six children embarked on a weeklong, 100-mile (160-kilometer) trek that brought them to the safety of Zaire. The Lucamas are part of a flood of 55,000 Angolans who have fled the civil war in Angola for Zaire in the last 18 months.

About 32,000 of them have settled here after fleeing eastern Angola, a traditional battleground between Angola's Marxist government and Jose Savimbi's guerrillas of UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. About 23,000 refugees have entered Zaire from Angola's oil-producing northern provinces, the scene of a new UNITA front.

As the fighting continues, about 250 new refugees enter the three camps near Kisinge every month, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the agency that administers the camps.

A neat village of tin-roofed houses with floor-sack curtains, Kisinge is built on land donated by

the Zairian government deep in southeastern Zaire's wooded savanna.

On a visit that UN officials said was the first by a Western reporter to one of the camps, the refugees presented a view of Angola's 10-year civil war that differs from the ideological analyses popular in Washington or Moscow.

"The MPLA is the head and UNITA is the body — and one can't live without the other," said one refugee, Simão Segundo, voicing a view that won the nod of friends seated around a circular thatched dwelling.

The MPLA, or Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, is the Marxist, urban-based movement that has ruled Angola since the nation gained independence from Portugal in 1975. The government forces are armed by Cuba and the Soviet Union.

On the other side is UNITA's largely rural-based insurgency, led by Mr. Savimbi and armed by South Africa and the United States.

The refugees — a mix of independents, UNITA sympathizers and government sympathizers — said in interviews that they were pessimistic that Angola's warring parties would be reconciled any time soon. All said they wanted to return to Angola, but several talked quietly of settling permanently in Zaire or moving to Zambia.

"Angola is no good — it will be a long time before it is in shape," said Fulmi Mangual, a peasant from the Angolan village of Luau. "I want to go to Zambia where I have family."

Many of the refugees said they fled to Zaire to escape UNITA attacks on poorly defended towns. "I am independent, not tied to UNITA or MPLA," said Justino Antonio Chilanga, 44, a teacher. "But UNITA attacked Luau with bombs and mortars. The city had no protection."

Several young men said they had fled to avoid being drafted by either side. Other refugees said that they had relatives on both sides of the civil war. Such admissions would rarely be voiced in Angola.

Once the refugees reach this part of Zaire, they are settled in Kisinge or in one of two other villages, Divuma and Tchimumbulu. The villages were established about 50 miles from the Angolan border to protect the refugees from cross-border raids by either armed faction.

"No politics here," said Paulo Abreu, 31, as a group of young men around him nodded approvingly. Paul Simam, a Canadian aid worker, added: "Most of these people got caught in the cross fire. They don't really belong to UNITA or the MPLA."

In the camps, the High Commissioner provides the refugees with the fundamentals for starting life anew: axes, shovels, cooking pots, clothes, blankets, chickens, goats and seeds for food crops. A team of Belgian doctors and nurses from the aid group Doctors Without Borders visits each camp once a week.

Each refugee receives rations of flour, beans, vegetable oil, sugar, salt, soap and soya meal, according to Mr. Simam.

"It's funny to watch the refugees," said Urban Vintz, a Belgian agronomist who has had contact with them since 1984. "The Communists are always having meetings and giving speeches about 'colonialism.' The others have already adapted to Zaire's liberal economy and are busy on money-making projects."

Beijing and the Future of Hong Kong

China Is Said to Oppose Democratic Changes in the Colony

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — With a series of political reforms due here over the next several months, China has intensified its opposition to significant changes in the territory's government, according to local officials and British diplomatic sources.

Chinese negotiators have privately pressured Britain in recent weeks to block the initiation of direct balloting in legislative elections scheduled for next year, British sources say. At the same time, Beijing appears to have redoubled its efforts to influence public opinion on the issue.

These latest political signals, which coincide with a campaign against "bourgeois liberalism" on the mainland, have renewed longstanding fears that China will not permit a genuinely representative government to develop in Hong Kong.

The extent of political change here has been a contentious issue since London and Beijing agreed three years ago on the territory's return to Chinese sovereignty in 1997, when leases Britain signed in the last century run out.

Although the Chinese-British accord guarantees Hong Kong's political and economic autonomy for 50 years after 1997, China has been highly critical of Britain's efforts to develop a system of government that would replace the colonial administration.

Britain is to issue a series of proposals on a new political structure

in Hong Kong this spring. After gathering public opinion on them, the proposals are to be published in their completed form later this year.

This final "white paper" is intended as the basis on which Hong Kong will evolve politically over the next decade.

But a series of newspaper articles in the Chinese-language press last week said Beijing may undermine local political changes by barring direct elections in a post-1997 constitution, or basic law, that it is now preparing for Hong Kong.

While not commenting on whether Beijing delivered such a threat, British officials acknowledged that tension on both sides over the election issue has been increasing.

China has neither confirmed nor denied the reports. The reports have been interpreted among Hong Kong officials as an effort, one said, "to kill local enthusiasm for anything like a one-man, one-vote system."

Since the reports were published, however, a senior Chinese official has emphasized on two occasions that China's attitude toward elections and other issues remains uncertain.

"The views of China, if there are any, will become clear after the basic law is promulgated," said Xu Jian, Beijing's senior representative in Hong Kong, at a private gathering Monday evening.

China's paramount concern now, according to British officials and other observers, is that changes introduced by Britain do not dictate, in effect, the contents of the basic law, a draft of which is to be published by early next year.

"The real bone of contention at the moment is not so much what's done as who does the doing," said a British political analyst. "China does not want to be pre-empted."

A Chinese source confirmed this interpretation. "It's difficult to turn back once an election process has been established," the source said. "If something done in 1988 is going to determine the future system here, it should be postponed."

The mainland source also cited an 1865 British law stating that any legislative body in the British colonies that is more than half elected must be granted full powers to draft and enact laws.

Hong Kong's Legislative Council is currently empowered only to approve or amend legislation before it becomes law.

Beijing's concern about Britain's intentions dates to 1979, when China first stated its intention to reclaim Hong Kong. Less than two years later the colonial administration introduced a system of district boards throughout the territory.

China protested vehemently two years ago — and began a major propaganda campaign — when some seats in the Legislative Council were opened to indirect election for the first time.

At present, 24 of the council's 56 members have been elected by professional associations and district boards, with the remainder chosen by the colonial governor. Some council members have led a campaign to have a quarter of all seats opened to direct election next year.

British officials say they have detected no change in China's attitude toward Hong Kong since Beijing began its drive against political liberals in January.

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Gr. Britain	£	120	65	36	0.33	0.55	£ 0.22	£ 80
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Ireland	£Ir.	140	77	42	0.38	0.70	£Ir. 0.32	£Ir. 116
Italy	Lire	350,000	190,000	106,000	960	1,800	Lire 840	Lire 305,760
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200	29	50	L.Fr. 21	L.Fr. 7,644
Netherlands	Fl.	634	340	190	1.75	3	Fl. 1.25	Fl. 455
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,650	900	500	4.50	8	N.Kr. 3.50	N.Kr. 1,274
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700	52	125	Esc. 73	Esc. 26,572
Spain*	Ptas.	26,500	14,600	8,000	73	135	Ptas. 62	Ptas. 22,558
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520	4.70	8	S.Kr. 3.30	S.Kr. 1,200
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	270	148	1.35	2.50	S.Fr. 1.15	S.Fr. 418
Rest of Europe N. & French Africa, Middle East	\$	400	220	120	1.19	Varies by country	\$ 0.89	
Rest of Africa Gulf States, Asia	\$	550	300	165	1.64	Varies by country	\$ 1.51	

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Rally Ruffles U.S. Envoy to Paraguay

Reuters

ASUNCION, Paraguay — U.S. Marines rescued the American ambassador to Paraguay from a rally in his support after the police broke up the gathering with tear gas, witnesses said.

"This is shameful," two opposition Liberal Radical Party deputies, Luis Kallisen and Nestor Moragas, said Tuesday in a joint statement on the incidents at Monday night's rally, which they attended.

"It was not a political rally but simply an act of solidarity," they added.

The rally was organized by the opposition group Women for Democracy in solidarity with Ambassador Clyde Taylor, who in recent weeks has clashed with General Alfredo Stroessner's government over curtailment of press freedoms.

The rally was held at a private home in a suburb and attended by Spanish, Argentine, French and West German diplomats.

Mr. Taylor entered the house but the police used tear gas to prevent

about 300 people from joining him, the witnesses said. Mr. Taylor called the embassy for a Marine patrol and left under its protection, they said. No one was hurt and there were no arrests, the police said.

100,000 in Mexico City Assess Education Policy

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — At least 100,000 students and supporters demonstrated Monday to demand repeal of stiffer admission and academic requirements at the state-run National Autonomous University of Mexico.

Among other things, the new measures require students to attend 80 percent of classes, eliminate the open admissions policy for graduates of the university's affiliated

high schools, establish department-wide examinations and reduce the number of times students can retake exams after failing.

Gorbachev Meets Aden Aide

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, had talks Tuesday with Ali Salim al-Bayd, head of the ruling Yemen Socialist Party of South Yemen.

سكنا من المصل

Intimidation
South Africa

Fleeing War
Refugee in Zaire
Refugee to Escape Politics

Way to Paradise

ARTS / LEISURE

The Radiance Of Rhoda Scott

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Rhoda Scott began to play the organ in Dorothy, New Jersey, at the age of seven because her father was an Episcopal minister and there was always one in his church. She memorized the hymn book and did "some terrible things to poor Bach" while learning to read music by what she calls "spontaneous revelation."

Now "48 and a half," her easy smile, youthfully close-cropped hair and contagious enthusiasm belie her chronological age. On stage she radiates the joy of someone who plays rather than works music. She plays jazz, pop, classical and gospel on the organ with equal *joie de vivre*. After living in France for 19 years, continuing a line that has included Bricktop, Hazel Scott (no relation) and Josephine Baker, Scott has become an "Afro-Américaine de Paris" par excellence.

Her academic credentials include a master's degree from the Manhattan School of Music, where she eventually joined the faculty, a diploma from the Kodaly School in Asztergom, Hungary, and the Alliance Française Diplôme Supérieur d'Etudes Françaises Modernes. She has performed at the Newport and Antibes jazz festivals, the Salle Pleyel and the Olympia Theatre in Paris, and Count Basie's Lounge in Harlem, while working with Tiny Grimes, Eric Dolphy, Herbert Von Karajan (in his choir, singing Beethoven's Ninth at Carnegie Hall), Thad Jones and Toots Thielemans. Arthur Rubinstein told a Radio Luxembourg interviewer many years ago that he considered Rhoda Scott to be a "very great virtuoso."

Some members of her father's congregation, whom she accompanied on Sundays, asked her to join their pop group. She started on piano but because she preferred the organ, the group bought her one. At age 18 she was working her way through Westminster Choir College in Princeton with weekends around South Jersey and Philadelphia with "the guys."

They played Ray Charles and Arthur Prysock songs and she began to learn her current repertoire of more than 1,000 standards. She also began to appreciate the unique independence built into the electric Hammond organ and developed an astonishing foot technique to provide her own bass line (barefoot) on the pedal-board. The Hammond's two keyboards and large assortment of hand stops provide such a cornucopia of textural and rhythmic possibilities that by adding only a drummer she could work as a band.

But she was still "going to church regularly" and wasn't happy about the prospect of being a "female entertainer" in a long series of cocktail lounges leading to Las Vegas. After studying composition with Nadia Boulanger in Fontainebleau in 1967, she vowed to come back to France, where "musician" was not a pejorative term. The French recording magnate Eddie Barclay and his sidekick Raoul Saint-Yves heard her in New York and invited her to play at the Bilboquet in St. Germain-des-Prés, a club managed by Saint-Yves. They married in 1969 and he became her manager, because, she said, "We didn't want to have that kind of relationship where one person was



Rhoda Scott in performance.

on planes and in hotels all the time and the other was stuck at home." They now live in a small town near Chartres with two Haitian children they adopted as babies.

"I'm a fair singer," she said about what most people consider to be her excellent trained voice. "I only sing three or four songs a night and maybe more would open some career possibilities but when people ask me, 'Why don't you sing more?' I figure I've struck a happy medium. Otherwise they might say, 'she plays the organ okay but why does she sing so much?'" Rhoda Scott's public auto-criticism sounds more like a prayer than a confession. "I have a tendency to speed up. When I coordinate two hands on two keyboards, the synchopation does not always stay where it ought to be. Then my foot tries to catch up on the pedals. This can be very hard on a drummer because he's outnumbered. Drummers tell me they have this problem with organists in general. It's like the bass player and pianist both speeding up together. Sometimes I get carried away by enthusiasm or *le trac*—sorry, stagefright. I tell drummers, 'Hold me back hold me back.'"

One-Man Shows Light West End

By Robert Cushman
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Boom time is over, at least for the present. Plays are closing all over the West End. To tide their theaters over, managers are turning to one-man shows,

THE LONDON STAGE

which may not make fortunes but are unlikely to lose them.

Cream of this modest crop is "Siegfried Sassoon," a portrait of the World War I poet assembled and performed by Peter Barkworth. It was a great success at the miniature Hampstead Theatre, and has now moved to the larger Apollo. Barkworth fills it—spiritually, that is—with surprising ease. You never feel that the performance is rattling around inside a shell too big for it.

In the program, Barkworth notes that though Sassoon died in 1967 his life really ended when the Great War did. The rest was reminiscence. The anti-climax could have its own interest but Barkworth keeps it out. He shows us the young Anglo-Jewish Sassoon discovering that boarding school does not live up to the fantasies he derived from the story books, and then making the same discovery about war.

Barkworth draws on Sassoon's poems, diaries, and copious autobiographies, which he claims to keep "as free from . . . artificial colorings as possible." In one sense this is true: He has added no words of his own. In his acting though, he colors recklessly. The more virulent Sassoon's pacifism becomes, the more rhetorically and passionately Barkworth delivers the verse. But poetry works by suggestion, not by inflation. The most memorable moment is the driest: Barkworth's delivery of a three-line squib—loaded light verse, really—about a commanding officer who aroused affection in two of his men, "but he did for them both with his plan of attack."

There are also some great prose moments of throwaway humor. Barkworth has honed his technique on light comedy in the theater and domestic drama on television. He is a master of urbane angst: that peculiarly English blend of smooth

Some of his shows have recently been re-run. Individually they are not the masterpieces one remembered but collectively they are very impressive. Between them Hancock and his writers created a great comic figure, vain, bumptious, cowardly, snobbish, gullible: everyman, in fact.

Colin Bennett's play presents Hancock's biography as if experienced and narrated by the Hancock persona. There was probably con-

from one to another but she bears in on each spasm of grief, affection or anger with uncompromising unexaggerated truth.

The Tricycle is a northwest London theater that opened a few years ago in a fog of worthiness. A new director, Nicolas Kent, has now energized it and has almost, in his emphasis on plays with black or Irish themes, given community theater a good name.

Currently he plays host to a revival of James Baldwin's 1955 "The Amen Corner." This begins with a gospel meeting so rousing and enjoyable that it is minutes before we notice another portion of the stage dominated by a kitchen table. The heart sinks: Soon the singing will stop and the domestic rows will start. So they do, revealing that Sister Margaret Alexander, whom we have heard preaching against worldliness with unforgiving fervor, is a tyrant and a bigot in her own home. This is actually no great surprise, and her condescension is dramatically a foregone conclusion. Baldwin's attempt to complicate matters by pitting her intransigence against the petty intrigues and ambitions of her congregation but he is not skillful enough to play off one plot against other.

There is enough humor and enough feeling for the actors to bite on. Add the music and you get an experience. Carmen Munroe, a fiery and strident Sister Margaret, commands a cast that seems to grow stronger by the minute. The more you get to know them, the more you believe. Community theater, in the soggy sociological sense, aims to create a bond, usually spurious, between actors and audience. This show, more valuably, creates a community on the stage.

Hancock and his writers created a great comic figure, vain, bumptious, cowardly, snobbish, gullible: everyman, in fact.

voice and furrowed brow perhaps best typified by the late James Mason. He has steered clear of the classics. This performance makes you wish that he hadn't; he might have found there an ampler medium for the poetry that is undoubtedly in him.

I don't know whether the Boulevard counts as a West End theater. Geographically it does, being right in the center of Soho. It is in fact attached to the Raymond Revuebar, London's glossiest strip joint. The theater, though, is anything but glossy and economically it is definitely fringe.

It offers another portrait of a dead hero, "Hancock's Finest Hour." Tony Hancock, Britain's greatest television comedian, an icon of the '50s and '60s, ended as a suicide in Australia, but had in fact been destroying himself for most of his life, partly through alcohol, partly through casting off everybody who helped him to success.

Box Step and Body Language

By Nadine Brozan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Side, together, forward. Side, together, back. Quick, quick, slow." The instructions had the sound of a dance and deportment class in an elementary school gym. But the students being introduced to the box step were from Barnard and Columbia Colleges, and they applauded when Bruce Powell told them "You have just learned the box step, and you must never forget it. It's like learning the first few words in another language."

Indeed, the fox-trot, rumba and lindy constitute different body languages for a generation reared in the school of dancing loosely known as disco, or improvised gyrations. When the Barnard Student Government Association hired the Sammy Kaye orchestra to play at the college's Winter Ball, the organizers realized that few guests would know how to "touch dance" to the music of the big band era.

Powell, an administrator at the university's Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and a former dance teacher, was recruited to give lessons for a week, and more than 90 students showed up for the first two days' sessions.

There were no illusions about what Powell could accomplish in two short sessions. "Obviously I won't turn them into super dancers," he said on arriving at the McInosh Student Center at Barnard, where both the classes and the ball were to be held. "The object is not so much dancing as it is social grace and learning how to politely hold another person."

Powell, who once taught the hustle at a dance studio in exchange for lessons in ballroom dancing, started from scratch. He had the students form two long lines, made them clap to the beat and showed them how to walk their way through the box step. Once they had mastered enough to pair off, he scurried about the floor giving gentle appraisals and advice.

Among his words of counsel were these:

"What you need to know about holding a partner is mainly that you need some resistance for balance. The idea is if you push on her back, she will feel your lead."



Getting the hang of it.

"Your eyes don't move your feet. Don't look down. But don't stare into each other's eyes either. You will bump into someone."

"A good dancer has a good sense of geometry, like a figure skater." "Keep the steps a size your partner can handle, no bigger than a walking step."

Although some students were clearly tentative about their dancing, counting out loud to the beat, they were just as clearly delighted

to be doing dances they had seen only in old movies or on those occasions when their parents danced.

"We never heard of ballroom dancing" back home in Kalispell, Montana, said Susan Beams, Columbia '87, "and certainly never knew of it being taught anywhere. This is more fun than rock and roll." Nodding in agreement, her partner, Gary Rempe, also Columbia '87, said: "In Orwell, New York, we did square dancing and rock at school dances. Nothing like this."

Andy Cadel, a Columbia sophomore, and Amy Keyishian, a Barnard sophomore, had both wanted to go to a similar dance put on last fall by the Columbia Greens, a campus organization, but didn't, they lamented, "because each of us thought that the other wouldn't want to."

"This is the first time she's let me take her dancing, and we've been going out for five months," Cadel said.

"It's okay as long as he lets me lead," Keyishian said. Dancing with a partner had a different appeal for Allison McDonald, Barnard '89, who said she had seen ballroom dancing but had never done it herself. "This is better than disco dancing," she said. "You can be closer and more intimate. And you can tell who people came with."

John Kingston, Columbia '89, who came to the class in black tie—"I thought it would make things special," he said—Jennifer Sher, Barnard '87, Deborah Hartman, Barnard '87, and Douglas Okun, Columbia '87, went to Roseland recently. "But we didn't know what we were doing, so we had to fake it," Sher said.

"My mother wanted to teach me," Hartman recalled, "but I always said, 'Oh, mother.' Now I think it's fun."



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Herald Tribune

An SDI Compromise

A more considered view seems to be emerging from the Reagan administration's debate on strategic policy. The new reflects a compromise and a move to it. If it holds, however, the president may finally be able to reap several benefits heretofore beyond his reach.

Up to now Mr. Reagan was moving forward on his Strategic Defense Initiative in a more careful way than that, while it puts some pressure on the Russians to negotiate, does not threaten to drive them from the table. The new position could also calm Congress and the allies and give Mr. Reagan's political standing, as well as his negotiating position, a welcome boost.

This prospect opens as a result of a statement on Sunday by Secretary of State George Shultz. He has been on record, with the president, as favoring a new "broad" reading of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty permitting extensive SDI testing — a reading that leads some critics to suggest that it would be more straightforward simply to renounce the treaty. The reading stirred an even greater storm recently when the Pentagon started using it to urge that such testing begin in order to allow early SDI deployment. Congress and the allies complained that they had not been consulted, and warned that the new program would kill arms control.

Into this turbulence rode Mr. Shultz on Sunday, acknowledging the official confusion by insisting that he expressed "exactly what the president's position is." On early deployment, he joined an unexpected new statement by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger (heretofore a deployment advocate) that "it's not possible to make any such decision this year or next year." To the familiar items (survivability, cost-effectiveness) constituting "the president's criteria" for deployment, Mr. Shultz added two still higher hurdles: that deployment "in each phase" add to stability, and that phase one not begin "until you are clear and confident about where you're going." On how the ABM treaty should be interpreted, he edged slightly away from the official "broad" preference, suggesting that he thought it a justifiable reading but promising to consult Congress and the allies. Everybody understands that this will slow the SDI pace.

No doubt the Shultz position will be fiercely challenged both within and without. But if it holds it means that a decision on testing and deployment, rather than remaining up for action during the Reagan administration ("this year or next year"), will be held over to the next administration. It means that SDI work and arms control can both go on. The challenge is to make sure that they go on in an intelligent relationship to each other, and productively.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Courage in Bogota

In the war against drugs, Colombia has just set a very brave example. It arrested and extradited to the United States Carlos Lehder Rivas, accused of being one of the great cocaine traffickers in his country. Drug dealers there have used their immense riches and their command of armed men to practice an arrogance unheard of in more fortunate places. Of the police, officials, judges, editors and others who have resisted their vast criminality, those they cannot buy they have sought to murder or intimidate, reaching out even to attack a conscientious justice minister who had been sent off for his safety as ambassador to Hungary.

The very integrity of the Colombian nation is at stake. There is a proposal that the leading drug dealers, in exchange for a presumably friendly prosecution, pay off the country's \$13 billion foreign debt.

The extradition process is infinitely delicate. It provides Colombians with a way to bring to justice and to send out of the country suspects who may be more dangerous when they are in official hands, because of the violence of their thugs, than when they are at large. Yet retaliation against those who take part in extradition is always a threat. There also seems to be a feeling, halfway between shame and nationalism, that makes Colombians hesitate to hand off desperadoes to others, especially the United States. The newly arrested Mr. Lehder had been known to characterize cocaine as a weapon against "American imperialism." He is only the first of the accused kingpins to be extradited. Florida has him now.

Cooperation in law enforcement with Colombia and other source countries is increasingly central to U.S. drug policy. Colombians who look at the comparative costs to the two countries can be forgiven for asking whether the United States yet does its full share. U.S. diplomacy stresses the idea that drugs are a shared hemispheric concern; this is the basis for common action. That is so, but it is also so that many Latin states like the United States, with its huge demand for drugs, as the principal cause of their terrible drug costs, including increasing rates of addiction among their young. The readiness of Colombia to take the risks of cracking down on the biggest traffickers deserves appreciation in the United States — and matching seriousness.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Contras Minus Cruz

When Congress reversed itself a year ago and voted \$100 million in military aid for the contras, what tilted the balance was the joint appeal of three rebel leaders: Adolfo Calero, Arturo Cruz and Alfonso Robelo. Mr. Cruz, a left-of-center demagogue, carried the most weight. Yet now he seems ready to break with other Nicaraguan rebel leaders. Without him, the contras would lose much of their political credibility.

Arturo Cruz fought with the Sandinistas against the Somoza dictatorship. He tried to work within the new Sandinist system and tried to run for president in 1984. When talks over electoral procedures collapsed, so did his candidacy, and so did the value of that election as a test of Sandinist legitimacy. Now he seems ready to break away from his contra allies, and that is notably bad news for President Reagan.

In an insurgency, power rests with those who control guns, the contra case that power has been wielded from the outset by a small clique of former National Guard officers who once served the hated Somoza tyranny. Whatever their individual qualities, these commanders with their terrorist hit-and-run tactics have been a propaganda windfall for the Sandinistas.

A year ago the Reagan administration talked grandly about curtailing contra human rights abuses and strengthening the hand of democrats. It has not happened.

Terrible abuses have been documented on all sides — against Miskito Indians by Sandinistas, and against unarmed civilians, including children, by contras. A report by the New York-based Americas Watch confirms other accounts by reputable human rights monitors. When Mr. Cruz refers to "hegemonic tendencies" within the rebel army, it is easy to infer that he has in mind the failure to improve this record.

There are other arguments within the umbrella Nicaraguan Opposition Union, especially over contacts with the internal opposition tolerated by the Sandinistas. Mr. Cruz wants to build bridges, one senses, and Mr. Calero, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, would rather burn them. Skeptics in the United States Congress who switched to support the contras did so eager for signs that Washington might use that support as leverage for a Cruz-style settlement. That always seemed wishful thinking, and is now exposed as such.

The Reagan administration has had to explain away the contras' meager military performance. Then it has had to cope with the upsurge over illegal diversion of Iranian arms money, which the contras insist they have never received. And now the one contra leader with political stature is defecting. The burden on the Reagan administration grows heavy indeed.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mothers in Danger

Leaders of several international organizations met in Nairobi this week to plan an effort to improve maternal health. Every year more than half a million women die of causes related to pregnancy. Almost 99 percent of these deaths occur in the developing world, principally in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. The causes — malnutrition, lack of education, inadequate health care and faulty means of getting help — are being addressed by officials from the World Health Organization, the UN Fund for Population Activities, the World Bank, the U.S. Agency for International Development and interested private foundations.

Internationally sponsored health programs have been remarkably successful in recent years. Life expectancy in poor countries has been raised from 43 years to 60 in two decades. But the statistics on young women who die in childbirth continue to be discouraging. The Nairobi conference is an important first step in meeting this challenge in the developing world.

Meanwhile, there is reason to be concerned by American statistics on another aspect of childbirth, infant mortality. How can it be that in a wealthy, resourceful and well educated country so many infants die in the first year? A report last week by the Children's Defense Fund details the situation. The United States is tied for last place on a table of infant mortality rates in 20 industrialized countries.

There has been a great deal of interest in this problem quite recently, so maybe things have begun to improve. Still, you have to wonder how Americans can provide leadership in helping mothers and children in the Third World and do such an unsatisfactory job at home.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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OPINION



Perle's Brash Public Diplomacy Isn't Diplomacy

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — There is a fundamental fact about the European view of nuclear diplomacy. Its grasp would have saved Washington a lot of wasted motion and the chief architect of U.S. arms control policies, Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, a lot of breath.

For Europeans, the abstractions of nuclear policy stir vivid, personal memories of two devastating wars fought on their soil since 1914. When there is talk of "tactical" nuclear weapons, or "warning shots," or whatever, they know that their backyards would be the firing range.

Americans, on the other hand, have been blessedly spared that experience for 122 years. And even the intense and destructive American Civil War involved a relatively small swath of territory — from central Georgia northward to the Maryland-Pennsylvania border, with a westerly jog into Tennessee and Mississippi.

There was a time when Southerners remembered the devastation and disruption (or had heard firsthand tales of what it was like), and understood the European frame of mind. Walter George, chairman of the Sen-

ate Foreign Relations Committee in the Eisenhower years, had more than one occasion to remind that great moralizer, John Foster Dulles, that Europeans were different.

But that generation has passed. There is a new crop of bright, bumptious and largely historyless Americans, tone-deaf and patronizing.

Mr. Perle, for instance. At a recent Munich conference he had some sharp things to say about NATO diplomacy. In essence, he charged that its mouth is as measly as his isn't. He said that NATO communiques typically evade tough issues of Soviet power and propaganda. This, he said, raises the danger that the public will be confused about defense and security issues, and might even suppose that Mikhail Gorbachev is as "sincere in the pursuit of arms control" as Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Perle has a point, albeit a minor one. Alliances are committees; they design verbal canons. They call treaty violations "concerns." They do not openly accuse the Russians of cheating on treaties even if it is sus-

pected. They connive at the pretense that a "comprehensive test ban" would improve nuclear safety, or that all nuclear weapons might some day be swept from the earth.

But, as Mr. Perle noted, they know that these dreamy measures would merely enhance Soviet military advantage and invite rashness and miscalculation. It would be better to be blunt, to stamp out all the favorite delusions. Again, he has a point.

Yet something is missing: a sense of the absolute difference between American and European ways of thinking about nuclear war, and where it would be fought, if fought.

But even if Europeans were more appropriate audiences for patronizing advice, there would be the conventions of diplomacy to consider. That, after all, seemed to be Mr. Perle's principal subject. Diplomacy is a stylized art, whose methods and customs long preceded the rise of democracy. Its purpose is to combine precision with inoffensiveness and indirectness; to communicate unmistakably to those who know the lan-

To a CIA Insider, Casey Was a Home-Run Hitter

By Herbert E. Meyer

WASHINGTON — Washington is the sort of town where a discussion of Babe Ruth's baseball career would focus on the number of times he struck out. So it is not surprising that the many commentaries on William Casey's tenure as director of Central Intelligence have focused on those covert actions that went awry.

Bill Casey was a home-run hitter. Alas, in the intelligence business only the strike-outs are public. I worked with him for four years at the CIA and am still bound by a secrecy oath. So all I can do here is to assert without giving evidence that Bill's batting average was very high.

He rebuilt America's capability for covert action almost single-handedly, restoring the country's ability to respond to situations that require more than diplomacy but less than war. And his achievements go far beyond covert activities. Most of his time and energy was, in fact, devoted to improving analysis. He pushed the entire U.S. intelligence community into new areas of research. He had the idea for the first National Intelligence Estimate on the future of Soviet science. This was an extraordinarily vague and amorphous matter to tackle, and time and again we came to him to beseech our lack of progress.

"Look, boys," he would say, "just do the best you can. We'll see where our own gaps are, and then we'll figure out how to fill them. Don't worry if the estimate isn't perfect. This is our first shot. We'll use it to organize ourselves, and three years from now we'll do another estimate."

It takes guts for an intelligence chief to order a

report that shows his organization's gaps and shortcomings. With the same spirit, and guided by Bill's direction, we launched a major effort to put analysts in touch with new sources.

"Get these guys out there," he ordered time and again. "Find out where the best thinking is on this subject, and I don't care if it's in the government, outside the government or in some other country. We don't have to agree with everything we hear; I just want to make sure we're aware of all the thinking going on out there."

The effort bore results. We discovered that while we were the best bean counters — totalling production rates of Soviet tanks, ships, airplanes and bullets — some academic experts were ahead of us in thinking about the implications of those weapons. Finally, with their help and much of our own intellectual blood on the carpet, we moved beyond counting to produce the first estimate of Soviet capability to project conventional power into the Third World.

There has been criticism of Bill Casey's close relationship with the president. But it is precisely because they knew each other so well that the director had no fears of some political enemy

trying to undercut him at the White House. Because of his key role in the administration, Bill had a unique feel for what his policy-making colleagues were going to need, and when. He usually knew it before they did. Time and again, he would return from the White House and summon us to his office. He would sit there in absolute silence, pursing his lips, rolling his large head from side to side, twisting a paper clip while he got his thoughts in order.

"You know, boys, I think about three months from now the White House is going to be making some decisions about [blank blank blank]. What have we got going on this?" We would tell him what we had going on, and more often than not he would throw down the paper clip and lunge forward in his chair.

"What the hell are we, some kind of goddamn think tank? I'm telling you that [blank blank blank] will be at the top of the agenda in 90 days. Now, let's figure out what the president's going to need and then figure out how to do it."

So we would sit there and define the intelligence products that the president, the vice president, the secretaries of state and defense, the national security adviser, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs and so on were going to need to make the decisions that Bill knew they would be making. Then we would shuffle our production schedules to assure delivery at the right time. That is the way the system is supposed to work and, under Bill's direction, it did.

The Washington Post.

The Dollar Crisis Means Europe Needs a Currency

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — It is high time European governments acted on their own to defuse the dollar crisis upsetting the world's currency markets. There may be little they can do to stop the dollar's free fall, but they can certainly prevent it from causing so much chaos in Europe.

What the Europeans need to do is to counterbalance the dollar's movements with a muscular new currency of their own. That not only would shelter the national currencies in Europe from the dollar's antics, it would

foreign policy, rather than the "agreed positions" that now pass for the Community's external policy.

The most immediate effect of such a new European currency, though, would be the calming of the foreign exchange markets. The ongoing dollar would no longer be able to polarize the European currencies into the very weak and the very strong. For much of the current crisis revolves around the way that investors, in de-

five years the ECU has grown from a bookkeepers' "notional" currency to a potential rival to the dollar.

The ECU is a weighted basket of European currencies. Its built-in stability has made it the financial success story of the 1980s. Starting at nothing, it has snowballed so that assets equivalent to \$60 billion are now held in ECUs. But the next step is far more difficult. To transform it into a full-fledged ECU currency will require major concessions of national control over economic policies.

Advocates of various forms of European monetary union often try to minimize the political concessions involved. In truth, turning the ECU into a European reserve currency would require tough sacrifices. EC member states would have to pool a considerable part of their gold and foreign currency reserves, and a new European Community central bank would then reissue ECUs to the national monetary authorities.

Once the EC countries had a common monetary base, their economic policies would soon become very similar. Britain would have to join the European Monetary System's exchange rate mechanism and participate wholeheartedly, as would the Greeks, Spanish and Portuguese. The EC's stated aim of economic cooperation would have to become deeds.

The implications of interlinked interest rate and credit policies are intriguing, and perhaps a little alarming. Once economic policies became Europe-wide, so too would politics. For in a democracy, politics are all about economic choices. The nation-

al political parties of Europe, and indeed the national governments and their civil services, would need to adapt in ways we can only guess at.

It might seem a great deal of trouble to go to in order to avert a crisis that might never happen. Yet the alternative for Europe — soldiering on in the face of the dollar's vagaries — is growing ever more unattractive.

The creation of an ECU zone is not something that could happen overnight, but it should be the subject of serious thought and discussion.

International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Japan in China

SHANGHAI — The Chinese are awakening to the grave danger which may result from the energy displayed by the Japanese in securing wholesale mortgages over properties in the Yangtze valley. In the Central Provinces a strong agitation is going on to prevent consummation of a loan of 20 million taels to the Hanyang Ironworks and one of 10 million taels to the China Merchants' Company, the strongest mercantile association in China. The shareholders in both these companies are making vigorous protests. Newspapers are beginning a campaign, pointing out that the Japanese will dominate the Yangtze valley if they obtain a hold over the companies mentioned. Since the beginning of the revolution hundreds of Japanese agents have been travelling through the country endeavoring to induce the Chinese to pledge their railway and industrial enterprises.

1937: No to Roosevelt

PARIS — [A reader writes:] "If President Roosevelt wins his case for the modernization of the Supreme Court his power will be tantamount to a virtual dictatorship. We have already seen the results of European dictatorships, and Americans will agree that their own form of government is preferable. The Roosevelt administration certainly needs a restraining influence to keep the government from committing follies. We have for example the New Deal, which is or was an artificial political force devoted to the softening of life, holding back of initiative and giving people more money for less work. It is to the court's credit that this 'rotten deal' was declared unconstitutional. If Roosevelt wins in his plan... then Heaven help us from his ambitions. His harebrained schemes will be possible with this additional power. Such power is dangerous!"

مكتبة الأصيل

OPINION

Palestinians Are Harassed in Los Angeles

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — She is a 22-year-old woman, a student in San Diego, California. Born in Ramallah, in the West Bank, she came to the United States at the age of 3 and is an American citizen. On the telephone she sounds like California. I shall call her Evelyn Bitar, which is not her real name.

"I was studying alone in the school library on the night of Jan. 28. At about 8:30 a large man... came up and shoved a paper in front of me. It said 'subpoena' and had my name on it. He flashed what looked like a badge and said, 'Evelyn, we want you to come with us.' He had a gun in a holster at his waist. He took my left arm and handcuffed me to his right arm. Another man... he also showed a gun... came over and grabbed me roughly by the right arm. They took me out to a dark burgundy car, cuffed my hands in front of me and shoved me into the back seat."

That was the beginning of a nightmare 12 hours for Evelyn Bitar. I take her words from an affidavit that she drafted afterward, and from a telephone conversation with her.

What happened to her is related to her Palestinian origin. Two days before her experience, eight Palestinians (and one's Kenyan wife) had been arrested in the Los Angeles area by agents of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. She was a friend of one of them. But let us continue with her story.

"We drove for some time when they made me face backwards. In a residential area we drove into a garage and I was taken into the house, into a big bare room with a cement floor. There

was a big metal desk. The room also had a metal pole set in the cement floor. It had a hook at the top, sort of like a tetherball pole. I was thrown into a grey metal chair, still handcuffed. The room was dimly lit, but with a bright fluorescent light coming at my face.

"They threw a picture down on the desk. It was a picture of me, my husband and X (the friend who had been arrested). They slapped it and said, 'Who is this man, identify him.'"

"I refused and said what they were doing to me was illegal. One said, 'Honey, we are the law.' They kept

ABROAD AT HOME

throwing pictures on the desk. They were all pictures from San Diego, some from the old Arabic club."

"It was after midnight by now. They uncuffed my right hand, then cuffed my left hand to hook on the top of the metal pole. My left arm was stretched up to reach it. Then they left the house and left me hanging there like that for over three hours. They came back around 3:30 with a third man. I asked if I could use the bathroom. I was desperate to go. They would not let me.

They told me that my husband was in custody, that they had just picked him up. (That was false.) They said we could work out a deal, I could be a witness for the prosecution of X. If I would do that, they would let my husband go.

"When I still didn't respond, they

said, 'At your rally you said, 'Long Live Palestine.' We'll show you what we think of your Palestine.'"

"They took out a small Palestinian flag, about 3 by 5 inches [about 75 by 125 millimeters], and burned it."

"Then they took me out, back into the car. They stopped about two miles [about three kilometers] from my house. They said, 'Listen, Babe, when you least expect us, expect us. We'll always be around.' I looked at my watch. It was 8:30 A.M."

Could that have happened in America? Readers will no doubt find it hard to believe, as I did. So did Evelyn Bitar. She was too frightened to talk, at first. But now she is ready to testify, using her real name, if her lawyers ask her to.

The eight Palestinians arrested in Los Angeles were taken at gunpoint in their homes at 7 A.M., then shackled in arm and leg irons. Each was shown photographs and offered advantages if he would testify against someone. There was no evidence that they had done or contemplated any act of violence. The charges had to do with reading or distributing Palestinian literature.

But that is another story of unconstitutional outrage. For the moment, it is enough to think about what happened to Evelyn Bitar. Is that America?

Realism requires us to recognize that it can happen. It has happened. But it is not too late to find out how to punish the federal agents who behaved like totalitarian thugs. "When we speak out," Mrs. Bitar said, "that's our only protection." She still believes in America.

The New York Times

Jews Are Still Hounded in Gorbachev's Odessa

IF MIKHAIL Gorbachev is ushering in a new era in the Soviet Union, changing old habits and opening new lines of communication, the news hasn't made it to Odessa. Yehudit Nepomniashchy is 26 and lives in Odessa. Because she teaches Hebrew, she has been harassed and intimidated for the past six years. Her telephone has been disconnected, her home has been repeatedly searched, and books, tapes and religious articles have been confiscated.

In 1984 she became engaged to Yakov Levin, an Odessa refusenik and fellow Hebrew teacher. Five days before their wedding Mr. Levin was arrested on unspecified charges, jailed and denied permission to marry. He was warned that unless he stopped teaching, Yehudit Nepomniashchy would be raped in his prison.

I recently visited Yehudit and her mother, Chana Nepomniashchy, in Odessa. Their husbands are scheduled to be released this spring. During the afternoon at their home, many friends came by to visit, despite warnings from the KGB that by doing so they risked imprisonment. For most of the day two men sat conspicuously in a car outside.

ence and he would be jailed with homosexuals and violent criminals.

He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment at a trial in which it was alleged that he and the Nepomniashchy family were spies and "Zionist saboteurs." Mr. Levin's father, Meir, wrote a letter to a friend in which he recounted these charges. For this "offense" he was arrested and sentenced to three years' imprisonment for "anti-Soviet propaganda." Yehudit and Yakov finally received permission to marry and to do so while he was in prison.

I recently visited Yehudit and her mother, Chana Nepomniashchy, in Odessa. Their husbands are scheduled to be released this spring. During the afternoon at their home, many friends came by to visit, despite warnings from the KGB that by doing so they risked imprisonment. For most of the day two men sat conspicuously in a car outside.

The next morning we were invited to an interview with the KGB, where we were harassed and threatened for nearly two hours. Who had given us the names of these people, we were asked, and why had we interfered in internal Soviet policies? Had we come to "spread

the lie that there was anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union?" We were darkly warned that the KGB "has many friends in the United States" and told that although we had been protected, the police would "no longer be responsible for our security" during our Soviet stay.

The proceedings were videotaped and would be broadcast, we were told. Such interviews, dubbed, have been presented on Soviet television as confessions, to prove that domestic dissidents and refuseniks are in cahoots with the CIA. The police tried to return to us a tape recorder we had given Yehudit and her mother. (After our visit, their home had been searched.) "You think you have helped these criminals," we were told. "You haven't helped them at all."

So much for a new era in Odessa. Despite the well publicized release of such prominent critics and refuseniks as Andrei Sakharov and Natan Shtrainsky, for those like the Nepomniashchys, whose "crime" is wishing to leave, life in the Soviet Union is hell.

—Rabbi Nachman Braverman, West Coast educational director of Aish HaTorah, an educational organization, writing in The New York Times.

New York's Architects Need A Revived Sense of Purpose

By Paul S. Byard

NEW YORK — These are disquieting times for architects in New York. The curious, conflicted historicism of much of our new work, our confused search for validation in publicity and chic, our readiness to promote and decorate projects that should not be built at all — these seem signs of a

MEANWHILE

pervasive trouble. They are symptoms of an underlying lack of principle and purpose that is close to embarrassing.

We have been in the doldrums for the last few years, the end of an important 50-year cycle in the history of building in America. Since the early 1930s, the building process was inspired largely by visions of massive physical change undertaken for powerful reasons felt to be moral. Developers and architects, led by government's injection of resources and of a commitment to higher goals, combined their interests in projects intended to bring about human and environmental reforms. The result was designs of major civic buildings, housing for the poor and for middle-income families,

schools, parks, pools and other reformist buildings. It was work that was shot through with important questions of moral and social principle.

No one is asking us to do any work like that today. We have nothing new of any social or moral importance to design or build. Except for some institutional work, virtually the entire province of new design has been left to corporations indulging their wealth in headquarter monuments or to developers chasing wealth by meeting demands for products at the outer margins of the market.

The result is profoundly debilitating for a profession that is ethical at its core. Architecture has always measured its success by the way it has met in its designs the complex demands of human problems. Without demand for our vision or our solutions, we are stuck in a state of nonproductivity.

Most contemporary buildings in New York do nothing to help relieve the major issues of urban life; indeed, many are active generators of social problems.

The worst vice is sheer size. The projects proposed for the Coliseum site, the Rizzoli building, Times Square, South Ferry, Trump City and 383 Madison Avenue, to name a few of the socially useless buildings seizing our attention, are tremendously out of scale with the human environment around them. These buildings have been made big in the name of the contribution they will make to the city's general revenue fund. We have been too willing to accept this.

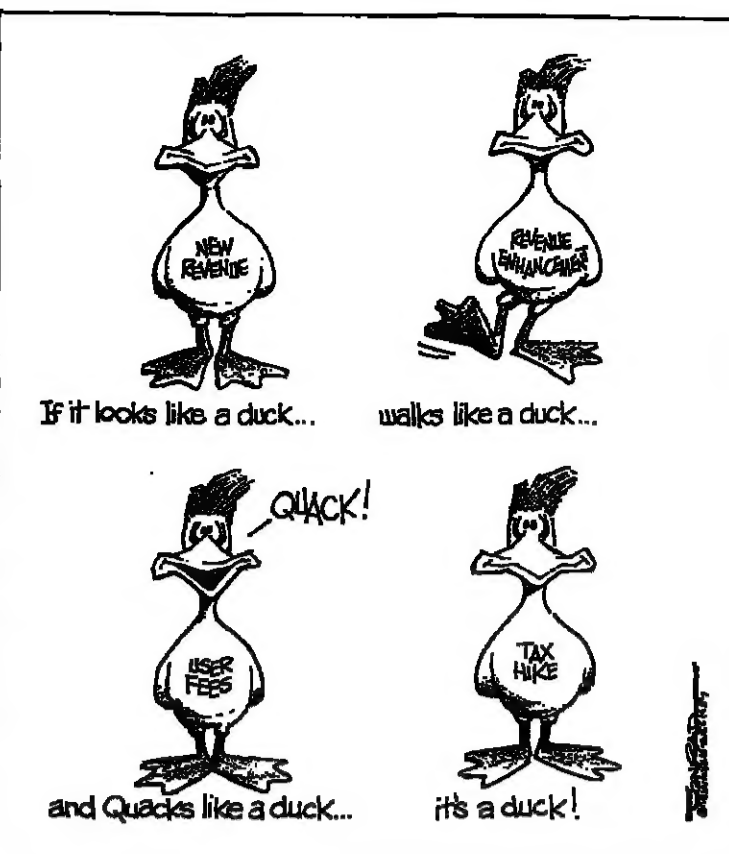
It is possible to suggest a direction out of this state. We got into it because the municipal fiscal crisis of the 1970s seemed to justify the sale of city land to make money, and to encourage the inflation of the value of that land by the inflation of its zoning law.

But having weathered the crisis, we could again require that buildings be justified by their direct contribution to their users, to the public environment and to the larger purposes of society.

We could focus again on the important questions: What do we want to build and why? What kind of a city do we want and why? And we could get back to our real business — imagining and designing buildings that incorporate the best hopes of our society.

Let's face it, what we are doing today in New York City is trivia, demoralizing "deconstructure" for the fashion pages. But we could begin a cycle of a new kind of public work if we demanded it and began to use our capacity for vision to give it shape. It may be time to begin to prepare a new vision for New York.

The writer is vice president for architecture at the Architectural League, which sponsors a series of conferences on development in New York City. He contributed this column to The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Colombian Ambassador Is Alive and Back in Action

An editorial excerpt deploring the supposed killing of a Colombian ambassador in Hungary and implying a lack of U.S. support for Colombian anti-drug efforts was inaccurate on these points, even though the overall sense of urgency in the Los Angeles Times editorial was warranted. ("Colombia Is Losing the War," Other Comments, Feb. 5.)

The Colombian ambassador to Hungary, Enrique Parejo Gonzalez, was not killed. (He also is not a former attorney general but a former justice minister.) After he was attacked, he received medical care at the American military hospital in Wiesbaden, West Germany. Three weeks later he was in Vienna receiving the enthusiastic welcome of delegates to the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs, making an inspiring speech through a jaw wired shut and being elected by acclamation as chairman of the commission's meeting. He is expected to be elected as well to the chairmanship of the preparatory meeting for the United Nations International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, again with U.S. support.

Colombia and the United States are collaborating closely, along with other countries, in fighting drugs. At the United Nations we are working together on the negotiation of a new convention on drug trafficking that will expand international authority for extradition of accused traffickers, impoundment of traf-

fickers' assets, seizure of shipments on the high seas, inspection of common carriers such as commercial airplanes, and so on. We wonder how much coverage the Los Angeles Times or the International Herald Tribune have given this side of the drug story.

It was ironic that the day you reprinted the editorial excerpt, the Colombian government captured and arrested Carlos Lebrun Rivas, considered one of the biggest drug traffickers in the world, and within hours extradited him to the United States for prosecution. This event is only one further manifestation of the close and growing collaboration between our two governments.

ALFONSO ORDUZ DUARTE, Ambassador of Colombia to Austria and the United Nations, Vienna.

BRUCE CHAPMAN, Ambassador of the United States to the United Nations, Vienna.

Self-Imposed Deterrent?

Defense Secretary George Younger of Britain is reported to have replied to Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labor Party, that the point of NATO's "flexible response" strategy was not to plan for a limited nuclear war but to ensure that the Soviets could not reliably calculate at what point nuclear weapons might be used. Hence the deterrent effect (presumably) upon any Soviet aggression.

But if it is granted that the Soviet Union cannot calculate at what point nuclear weapons might be used, can NATO do so? Can anyone? Or is the unavoidable absence of an answer tantamount to a self-imposed deterrent upon a NATO response to Soviet aggression — the flaw in the concept that contains the seeds of its disintegration?

M.B.C. DOV, Brussels.

Missing Pages in Seoul

Your subscribers in South Korea did not get to read whatever criticisms of the Seoul government were published in your Jan. 30 issue. The sheet comprising the opinion pages mysteriously was removed from public consumption. (Editor's note: The second part of an article by Selig S. Harrison on alleged corruption in South Korea appeared in that edition.)

So add to your list of criticisms that freedom of the press is as much a casualty here as Park Jong Chol, the university student who was recently tortured to death during a police investigation.

A government that fetters the interchange of ideas and muzzles the messengers of truth confirms its fear of the people. It seems that the Western freedoms to which I am accustomed are a clear and present threat to national security in South Korea. And this they call a "liberal democracy."

STEVEN G. SHAW, Seoul.

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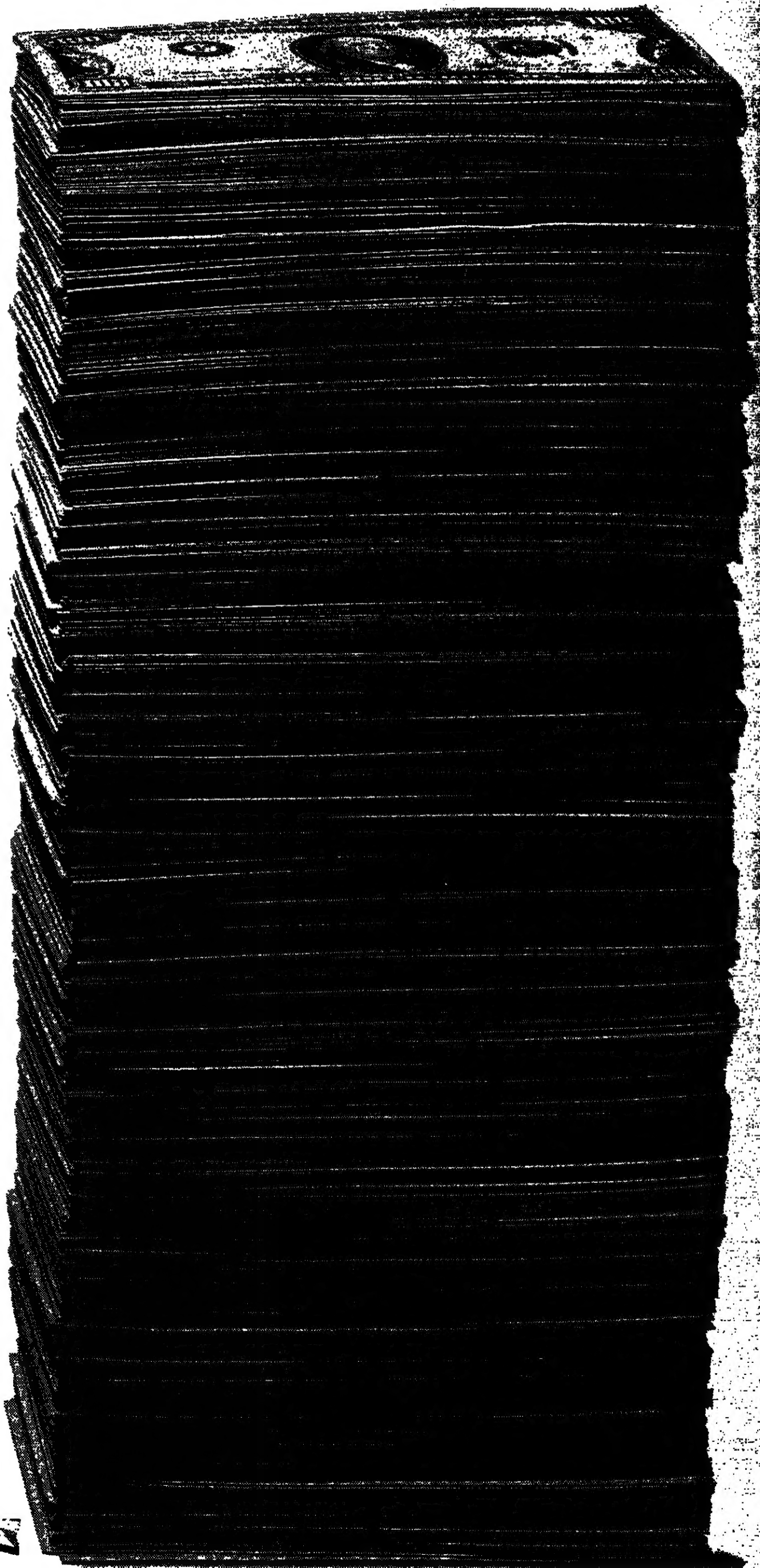
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Taiwan	1.25	United States	1.25
Thailand	1.25	West Germany	1.25
United Kingdom	1.25	Japan	1.25
United States	1.25	South Korea	1.25
West Germany	1.25	Taiwan	1.25
Japan	1.25	Thailand	1.25
South Korea	1.25	United Kingdom	1.25
Taiwan	1.25	United States	1.25
Thailand	1.25	West Germany	1.25
United Kingdom	1.25	Japan	1.25
United States	1.25	South Korea	1.25
West Germany	1.25	Taiwan	1.25
Japan	1.25	Thailand	1.25
South Korea	1.25	United Kingdom	1.25
Taiwan	1.25	United States	1.25
Thailand	1.25	West Germany	1.25
United Kingdom	1.25	Japan	1.25
United States	1.25	South Korea	1.25
West Germany	1.25	Taiwan	1.25
Japan	1.25	Thailand	1.25

NYSE Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+0.50
AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.80	45.00	+0.20
GE	876,543	32.10	31.90	32.00	+0.10
Merck	765,432	56.70	56.50	56.60	+0.10
Amgen	654,321	43.80	43.60	43.70	+0.10
Boeing	543,210	78.90	78.70	78.80	+0.10
Johnson & Johnson	432,109	23.40	23.30	23.35	+0.05
McKesson	321,098	18.50	18.40	18.45	+0.05
Amgen	210,987	15.60	15.50	15.55	+0.05
Amgen	109,876	12.70	12.60	12.65	+0.05

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	148,950,000
NYSE adv. corp. disc.	12,250,000
NYSE adv. corp. disc.	11,000,000
NYSE adv. corp. disc.	10,000,000
NYSE adv. corp. disc.	9,000,000
NYSE adv. corp. disc.	8,000,000
NYSE adv. corp. disc.	7,000,000
NYSE adv. corp. disc.	6,000,000
NYSE adv. corp. disc.	5,000,000
NYSE adv. corp. disc.	4,000,000
NYSE adv. corp. disc.	3,000,000

NYSE Index				
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Composite	1,234.56	1,233.45	1,234.00	+0.55
Industrial	1,235.67	1,234.56	1,235.00	+0.44
Utilities	1,236.78	1,235.67	1,236.00	+0.33
Finance	1,237.89	1,236.78	1,237.00	+0.22

Tuesday's NYSE Closing	
Composite	1,234.56
Industrial	1,235.67
Utilities	1,236.78
Finance	1,237.89

AMEX Diary	
Advanced	1,234.56
Declined	1,235.67
Unchanged	1,236.78
Total Issues	1,237.89

NASDAQ Index	
Composite	1,234.56
Industrial	1,235.67
Utilities	1,236.78
Finance	1,237.89

AMEX Most Actives	
Symbol	Vol.
IBM	1,234,567
AT&T	987,654
GE	876,543
Merck	765,432
Amgen	654,321

Dow Jones Bond Averages	
Bonds	1,234.56
Utilities	1,235.67
Industrials	1,236.78

NYSE Diary	
Advanced	1,234.56
Declined	1,235.67
Unchanged	1,236.78
Total Issues	1,237.89

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	
Symbol	Vol.
IBM	1,234,567
AT&T	987,654
GE	876,543
Merck	765,432
Amgen	654,321

Dow Jones Averages	
Index	1,234.56
High	1,235.67
Low	1,236.78
Last	1,237.89
Ch.	1,238.90

Standard & Poor's Index	
Index	1,234.56
High	1,235.67
Low	1,236.78
Last	1,237.89
Ch.	1,238.90

NASDAQ Diary	
Advanced	1,234.56
Declined	1,235.67
Unchanged	1,236.78
Total Issues	1,237.89

AMEX Stock Index	
Index	1,234.56
High	1,235.67
Low	1,236.78
Last	1,237.89
Ch.	1,238.90

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Off on Profit-Taking

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange finished lower in active trading Tuesday as investors kept an eye on a weak dollar and rising interest rates and decided to cash in on recent gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 18.70 to 2,158.04.

Declines led advances 1,140 to 491 among the 1,997 issues traded on the NYSE.

Big Board volume amounted to about 168.3 million compared with 143.3 million Monday.

"This was very orderly profit-taking in average volume," said Ernie Rudnick, manager of block trading at Mabon Nugent & Co. "The market needs to go through this before it goes higher."

"The bond market was down sharply, but the lower stock prices were technical to a certain extent," said Ricky Harrington of Interstate Securities in Charlotte, North Carolina. Mr. Harrington said that when the Dow fell below a support level of 2,180, selling accelerated.

Bond prices have been sliding since Monday on fears that the falling dollar will make it difficult for the Federal Reserve Board to encourage lower interest rates. A reduction in U.S. rates, unless coordinated with similar cuts by West Germany and Japan, would further weaken the dollar, at least in the short term, traders said.

James A. Baker 3d, the secretary of the Treasury, told the House Ways and Means Committee Tuesday that the prevailing yen-dollar rate was appropriate, given current economic fundamentals. Mr. Baker also said he did not think

Japan or West Germany would cut their interest rates soon.

His comments caused an abrupt decline in the dollar, which put pressure on bond- and stock-index futures prices.

As prices of stock-index futures contracts briefly traded at a discount to their cash indexes, arbitrageurs covered the futures they sold earlier and sold stocks, Mr. Harrington said. At noon, the Dow was down more than 31 points. The market gradually erased a portion of that loss as investors went hunting for bargains.

The most active NYSE-listed issue was Federal National Mortgage Association, which fell 1 1/4 to 45 1/4. Diamond Shamrock followed, easing 1/4 to 14 1/4. On Monday, an investor group led by T. Boone Pickens Jr. withdrew its offer to acquire the company after Shamrock's board rejected its offer. Mr. Pickens reportedly sold several large blocks of Diamond Shamrock's stock on Tuesday.

IBM was third, slipping 1/4 to 133 1/4. Salomon Inc. fell 1/4 to 39 1/4. It reported that fourth-quarter net income fell to 54 cents a share from 90 cents in the year-ago quarter.

Among blue chips, AT&T fell 1/4 to 23 1/4, IBM eased 1/4 to 133 1/4, USX slipped 1/4 to 24. General Motors lost 1/4 to 75 1/4 and General Electric fell 1/4 to 98 1/4. Goodyear rose 1/4 to 50 1/4. Sears added 1/4 to 46 1/4. Philip Morris fell 1/4 to 85 1/4 and Owens-Illinois slipped 1/4 to 59 1/4.

Texas Instruments lost 1/4 to 152 1/4. Motorola fell 1/4 to 46 1/4. Advanced Micro Devices slid 1/4 to 21 1/4 and National Semiconductor eased 1/4 to 14 1/4 amid concern that a U.S.-Japanese accord on semiconductor sales was in danger of collapse.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield
125.50	124.00	IBM	+0.50	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60%	125.50	124.00	IBM	+0.50	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60%
45.20	44.80	AT&T	+0.20	987,654	18.0	3.00	2.40%	45.20	44.80	AT&T	+0.20	987,654	18.0	3.00	2.40%
32.10	31.90	GE	+0.10	876,543	12.0	2.00	2.20%	32.10	31.90	GE	+0.10	876,543	12.0	2.00	2.20%
56.70	56.50	Merck	+0.10	765,432	20.0	1.00	1.60%	56.70	56.50	Merck	+0.10	765,432	20.0	1.00	1.60%
43.80	43.60	Amgen	+0.10	654,321	15.0	1.50	2.30%	43.80	43.60	Amgen	+0.10	654,321	15.0	1.50	2.30%
78.90	78.70	Boeing	+0.10	543,210	25.0	0.50	0.60%	78.90	78.70	Boeing	+0.10	543,210	25.0	0.50	0.60%
23.40	23.30	Johnson & Johnson	+0.05	432,109	10.0	0.20	0.80%	23.40	23.30	Johnson & Johnson	+0.05	432,109	10.0	0.20	0.80%
18.50	18.40	McKesson	+0.05	321,098	8.0	0.10	0.50%	18.50	18.40	McKesson	+0.05	321,098	8.0	0.10	0.50%
15.60	15.50	Amgen	+0.05	210,987	6.0	0.05	0.30%	15.60	15.50	Amgen	+0.05	210,987	6.0	0.05	0.30%
12.70	12.60	Amgen	+0.05	109,876	4.0	0.02	0.10%	12.70	12.60	Amgen	+0.05	109,876	4.0	0.02	0.10%

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield
125.50	124.00	IBM	+0.50	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60%	125.50	124.00	IBM	+0.50	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60%
45.20	44.80	AT&T	+0.20	987,654	18.0	3.00	2.40%	45.20	44.80	AT&T	+0.20	987,654	18.0	3.00	2.40%
32.10	31.90	GE	+0.10	876,543	12.0	2.00	2.20%	32.10	31.90	GE	+0.10	876,543	12.0	2.00	2.20%
56.70	56.50	Merck	+0.10	765,432	20.0	1.00	1.60%	56.70	56.50	Merck	+0.10	765,432	20.0	1.00	1.60%
43.80	43.60	Amgen	+0.10	654,321	15.0	1.50	2.30%	43.80	43.60	Amgen	+0.10	654,321	15.0	1.50	2.30%
78.90	78.70	Boeing	+0.10	543,210	25.0	0.50	0.60%	78.90	78.70	Boeing	+0.10	543,210	25.0	0.50	0.60%
23.40	23.30	Johnson & Johnson	+0.05	432,109	10.0	0.20	0.80%	23.40	23.30	Johnson & Johnson	+0.05	432,109	10.0	0.20	0.80%
18.50	18.40	McKesson	+0.05	321,098	8.0	0.10	0.50%	18.50	18.40	McKesson	+0.05	321,098	8.0	0.10	0.50%
15.60	15.50	Amgen	+0.05	210,987	6.0	0.05	0.30%	15.60	15.50	Amgen	+0.05	210,987	6.0	0.05	0.30%
12.70	12.60	Amgen	+0.05	109,876	4.0	0.02	0.10%	12.70	12.60	Amgen	+0.05	109,876	4.0	0.02	0.10%

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield
125.50	124.00	IBM	+0.50	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60%	125.50	124.00	IBM	+0.50	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60%
45.20	44.80	AT&T	+0.20	987,654	18.0	3.00	2.40%	45.20	44.80	AT&T	+0.20	987,654	18.0	3.00	2.40%
32.10	31.90	GE	+0.10	876,543	12.0	2.00	2.20%	32.10	31.90	GE	+0.10	876,543	12.0	2.00	2.20%
56.70	56.50	Merck	+0.10	765,432	20.0	1.00	1.60%	56.70	56.50	Merck	+0.10	765,432	20.0	1.00	1.60%
43.80	43.60	Amgen	+0.10	654,321	15.0	1.50	2.30%	43.80	43.60	Amgen	+0.10	654,321	15.0	1.50	2.30%
78.90	78.70	Boeing	+0.10	543,210	25.0	0.50	0.60%	78.90	78.70	Boeing	+0.10	543,210	25.0	0.50	0.60%
23.40	23.30	Johnson & Johnson	+0.05	432,109	10.0	0.20	0.80%	23.40	23.30	Johnson & Johnson	+0.05	432,109	10.0	0.20	0.80%
18.50	18.40	McKesson	+0.05	321,098	8.0	0.10	0.50%	18.50	18.40	McKesson	+0.05	321,098	8.0	0.10	0.50%
15.60	15.50	Amgen	+0.05	210,987	6.0	0.05	0.30%	15.60	15.50	Amgen	+0.05	210,987	6.0	0.05	0.30%
12.70	12.60	Amgen	+0.05	109,876	4.0	0.02	0.10%	12.70	12.60	Amgen	+0.05	109,876	4.0	0.02	0.10%

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield
125.50	124.00	IBM	+0.50	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60%	125.50	124.00	IBM	+0.50	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60%
45.20	44.80	AT&T	+0.20	987,654	18.0	3.00	2.40%	45.20	44.80	AT&T	+0.20	987,654	18.0	3.00	2.40%
32.10	31.90	GE	+0.10	876,543	12.0	2.00	2.20%	32.10	31.90	GE	+0.10	876,543	12.0	2.00	2.20%
56.70	56.50	Merck	+0.10	765,432	20.0	1.00	1.60%	56.70	56.50	Merck	+0.10	765,432	20.0	1.00	1.60%
43.80	43.60	Amgen	+0.10	654,321	15.0	1.50	2.30%	43.80	43.60	Amgen	+0.10	654,321	15.0	1.50	2.30%
78.90	78.70	Boeing	+0.10	543,210	25.0	0.50	0.60%	78.90	78.70	Boeing	+0.10	543,210	25.0	0.50	0.60%
23.40	23.30	Johnson & Johnson	+0.05	432,109	10.0	0.20	0.80%	23.40	23.30	Johnson & Johnson	+0.05	432,109	10.0	0.20	0.80%
18.50	18.40	McKesson	+0.05	321,098	8.0	0.10	0.50%	18.50	18.40	McKesson	+0.05	321,098	8.0	0.10	0.50%
15.60	15.50	Amgen	+0.05	210,987	6.0	0.05	0.30%	15.60	15.50	Amgen	+0.05	210,987	6.0	0.05	0.30%
12.70	12.60	Amgen	+0.05	109,876	4.0	0.02	0.10%	12.70	12.60	Amgen	+0.05	109,876	4.0	0.02	0.10%

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield
61.25	59.75	Harvard	0.00	174	24	1.74	4.00	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60	230	220	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60
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24.25	23.75	IBM	0.00	1,234,567	15.0	4.00	2.60								

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Owens-Illinois Accepts KKR Offer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOLEDO, Ohio — Owens-Illinois Inc. said Tuesday it had accepted a revised \$3.6 billion buyout offer from the private New York investment firm Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co.

Under the agreement, OII Holdings Corp., a company formed by Kohlberg, Kravis, will immediately begin a cash offer of \$60.50 a share for all of Owens-Illinois 60.4 million outstanding common shares and \$363 a share for its 71,565 outstanding \$4.75 convertible preference shares.

On Jan. 11, Owens-Illinois rejected KKR's initial offer of \$3.34 billion, or \$55 per share, saying shareholder value would be en-

hanced more by its own restructuring program.

Under the restructuring, Owens-Illinois said it would repurchase up to 20 million shares, or 33 percent, of its stock and sell assets that it valued at \$1 billion.

KKR increased its offer to \$3.6 billion, or \$60 a share, and Owens-Illinois postponed the restructuring in order to study the bid.

Toledo-based Owens-Illinois is primarily a manufacturer of containers and other packaging products. It also produces lumber, and owns nursing homes and a mortgage banking company.

KKR specializes in leveraged buyouts, in which a company is purchased with mostly borrowed funds that are repaid with money from the target company's cash flows or the sale of its assets.

Among KKR's agreements were the record \$6.1 billion leveraged buyout of Beatrice Cos. completed in April 1986, and the \$4.2 billion leveraged buyout of Safeway Stores Inc. last November.

In early trading Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange, Owens-Illinois stock traded at \$59.75, down 25 cents from Monday's close.

The merger agreement is subject to 32 million shares being tendered, both companies said.

Kohlberg, Kravis said Bankers Trust Co. had agreed to provide a total of \$3.27 billion in senior acquisition financing.

KKR also said affiliates of Morgan Stanley Group Inc. had agreed to purchase \$600 million in notes from OII Holdings to fund the acquisition. (AP, Reuters)

Amax Returns To Profit With \$14 Million Net

Reuters
LONDON — Amax Inc., the U.S. minerals and energy supplier, said Tuesday that in 1986 it turned in its first full-year net profit in five years.

Amax had preliminary net earnings for 1986 of \$14.3 million, equivalent to 5 cents a share, compared with a 1985 loss of \$621 million.

For the fourth quarter of 1986, Amax reported a net loss of \$49.7 million, an improvement from the loss of \$103 million in the year-earlier quarter.

Allen Born, Amax's president and chief executive officer, said he expected the company to have net earnings in 1987 between 20 cents and \$1 a share, not including extraordinary items.

The company is expected to make public full audited results in a week to 10 days.

Viacom Spurns Outside Bid, Plans Management Takeover

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Viacom International Inc. said Tuesday that it had rejected a \$2.08 billion buyout offer from its biggest stockholder, National Amusements Inc., and that it was proceeding with a management-led takeover.

The communications and entertainment concern said National Amusements' offer of \$44.75 a share in cash and securities was less favorable than the \$2.9 billion management bid.

National Amusements, a theater chain based in Massachusetts that

holds 19.6 percent of Viacom's outstanding common shares, made its counteroffer to the management buyout on Feb. 2. It offered through its Arsenal Holdings Inc. unit to pay \$37.50 cash and \$7.25 face value of convertible preferred stock for each share it did not own.

Viacom's shares were up 25 cents to \$44.75 in early trading on the New York Stock Exchange after the announcement.

Viacom's board of directors already had accepted the management group's offer. (AP, Reuters)

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By The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., London, Agent Bank

11 February, 1987

CBS Inc. Income Dropped 37% In 4th Quarter

Reuters

NEW YORK — CBS Inc. said Tuesday that its income from continuing operations in the fourth quarter dropped 37 percent from the 1985 level, leaving operating net for the year 1 percent below 1985.

However, the company reported sharply higher net income for both 1986 and its fourth quarter because of the sale of its educational and professional publishing operations.

CBS said its revenues were \$1.40 billion in the quarter, up 9 percent from the year-earlier quarter. For the year, revenues rose 7 percent to \$4.75 billion.

Fourth-quarter net from continuing operations dropped to \$40.9 million from \$64.7 million but net income rose to \$223 million from \$55.4 million.

AGA Says Earnings Fell 7% In '86 as Dollar Tumbled

International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — AGA AB, the Swedish-based international industrial gas group, said Tuesday that its pretax earnings in 1986 dropped 7.2 percent to \$45 million kroner (\$129.52 million) from 911 million kroner in 1985.

AGA said the fall largely reflected the effects of the lower exchange rate of the dollar as well as the exchange rates of certain Latin American currencies.

Despite lower earnings, the company proposed raising the 1986 dividend to 4.50 kroner a share from 4 kroner in 1985.

AGA said 1986 sales dropped 4.5 percent to 9.31 billion kroner from 9.75 billion kroner in 1985, largely as a result of divestments.

Sales from worldwide gas operations rose 3.6 percent to 4.86 billion kroner from 4.69 billion. Operating income from gas operations dropped 20.7 percent, to 561 mil-

lion kroner from 707 million kroner.

Foreign-exchange factors caused a loss of 38 million kroner on 1986 accounts, compared to a gain of 10 million kroner in 1985, AGA said. It said that heavy investments in its main business also lowered earnings.

Earnings also fell for specialty steel, AGA's second largest business area by sales, which is mainly based in Scandinavia. Operating earnings for Uddeholm Tooling and related subsidiaries slipped 22.4 percent to 121 million kroner from 156 million kroner in 1985, mainly on the lower dollar, AGA said. Sales fell to 2.03 billion kroner from 2.38 billion kroner in 1985.

Tim Youngman, an analyst with London's Savory Milin Inc., a stockbrokerage, said AGA's earnings were in line with expectations.

Salomon's Profits Fall 38% in Fourth Quarter

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Salomon Inc., the big financial services company, reported Tuesday a 38.6-percent drop in fourth-quarter earnings.

Earnings totaled \$81 million or 54 cents per share on revenue of \$1.72 billion, compared with \$132 million or 90 cents a share on \$1.65 billion in revenue for the year-earlier period. Chairman John Gutfreund said the decline reflected costs associated with the expansion in London, Tokyo and New York of its Salomon Brothers unit. For 1986, the parent company earned \$516 million or \$3.45 a share, down 7.4 percent.

Tribunal Delays HWT Sale to News

Agence France-Press

SYDNEY — The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal on Tuesday temporarily delayed completion of Rupert Murdoch's takeover of the Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., Australia's largest newspaper group.

The ruling against the share transfer to Mr. Murdoch's News Corp. is not expected to block the eventual takeover, which Mr. Murdoch made possible on Monday by selling HWT's television interests.

But the tribunal said the HWT shares should not actually be transferred until HWT officially gave up the broadcast licenses.

Soaring NTT Shares Begin Trading 400,000 Yen Up

Reuters

TOKYO — Owners of stock in Nippon Telegraph & Telephone made a profit of about 400,000 yen (\$2,615) on each share they sold Tuesday when trading started in the telecommunications giant.

Brokers said that more than 100,000 shareholders were involved as the price of the stock soared to 1.6 million yen.

NTT entered the Tokyo Stock Exchange on Monday but trading was unable to begin because too many buy orders thwarted attempts to fix an opening price.

At one point, buy orders outnumbered sell orders by 40 to 1.

Sellers on Tuesday were among 1.65 million Japanese who last month paid 1.197 million yen per share to buy shares in the firm, which is being denationalized by the government.

Bidding started Monday at 1.2 million yen and jumped about 20,000 yen every 20 minutes, brokers said. More than a million buy orders were placed at the outset

and bidding stopped when the price hit the 200,000 yen daily rise limit set by the stock exchange.

As the bidding price neared 1.6 million yen, sell orders increased and buy orders slackened. Finally, just as the market was closing, the ratio of buy-to-sell orders fell below 2 to 1, permitting quotation of an opening price.

A majority of the 1.95 million listed shares are held by individuals, many of whom are hanging on to their shares in hopes of higher prices, brokers said.

They added that they expected the shares to rise far more. Some forecast a price of 2 million yen this year.

The government plans to release a further 1.95 million NTT shares later this year. Only Japanese are allowed to buy NTT shares, although foreigners may be given a chance when millions more shares are issued over the next two years.

The Finance Ministry plans to transfer to private ownership 7.8 million shares, or half of NTT's capital, in four stages by 1989.

The scale of the NTT offering is enormous, with the value of the 1.95 million shares sold so far representing about one percent of the entire market's value, they said.

Buoyed by the NTT trading, the Tokyo Stock Exchange advanced sharply for the second successive day. The 225-issue Nikkei Stock Average, which gained 129.11 yen the previous day, added 134.64 yen to close at 19,813.96 yen.

BA Shares Post Unofficial Gain

Reuters

LONDON — Shares in British Airways PLC made further gains on Tuesday in trading in the unofficial market ahead of the official start of trading on the London Stock Exchange on Wednesday.

Licensed dealers Cleveland Securities PLC said the price of the 65 pence (about \$1) partly paid shares rose to 102.5 pence in active two-way business. The shares were quoted early Monday at 94.5 pence. Cleveland is dealing in minimum lots of 25,000 shares. The balance of the 125 pence shares is payable in August.

The 8900 million share issue to make BA a private company, which closed Friday, was more than 10 times oversubscribed and share applications were scaled down sharply.

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BETWEEN

BANCO AMBROSIANO OVERSEAS LIMITED
 (In Liquidation)
 Plaintiffs
 AND
 PIERRE W. SIEGENTHALER
 Defendant
 NOTICE

TO: Pierre W. Siegenthaler,
 Provinciales,
 Turks & Caicos, B.W.I.

TAKE NOTICE that Banco Ambrosiano Overseas Limited (In Liquidation) of One Millars Court, Nassau, Bahamas, have begun an action against you, Pierre W. Siegenthaler, in the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas by Writ of Summons dated the 6th May, A.D., 1986 which Writ of Summons has endorsed thereon a claim as follows:

1. A Declaration that the Defendant is required to account to the Plaintiffs for all monies had and received by the Defendant for and to the use of the Plaintiffs.
2. A Declaration that the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiffs for damages and/or to contribute to the Plaintiffs' assets such sums of money as the Court may think just by reason:
 - (i) of misapplication by the Defendant of monies of the Plaintiffs;
 - (ii) of the retention by the Defendant in his own hand of monies of the Plaintiffs;
 - (iii) of his accountability for monies of the Plaintiffs;
 - (iv) of his misfeasance in relation to the Plaintiffs;
 - (v) of his breaches of trust and/or breaches of fiduciary duty to the Plaintiffs;
3. A Declaration that all assets acquired by the Defendant which derive either wholly or in part from the Plaintiffs' assets belong to or are the property of the Plaintiffs.
4. A Declaration that the Defendant is liable to account to the Plaintiffs for any profit which may have accrued to the Defendant as a result of the holding of the Plaintiffs' assets.
5. All necessary accounts directions and enquiries.
6. Further or other relief.
7. Costs.

Dated this 8th day of May, A.D., 1986.
 (Sgd) Callenders, Sawyers, Klonaris & Smith
 Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

AND that it has been ordered that service of the Writ in the said Action on you be effected by this advertisement.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that you must within Twenty-eight (28) days from the publication of this advertisement inclusive of the day of such publication, acknowledge service of the said Writ of Summons by completing a prescribed form of Acknowledgment Of Service which may be obtained on request from the solicitors whose name and address appear below.

DATED 23rd day of January, A.D., 1987.

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(Continued from first finance page)

he said. "The managers of the future should have a European outlook."

At the undergraduate level, many British universities are offering degrees that integrate business and languages.

But some academics are skeptical.

"The practical problems of introducing a foreign-language requirement into a monoglot culture are great," said Richard Whitley, director of the MBA program at the Manchester Business School.

He estimated that half the graduating class was proficient in a language other than English.

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Interim dividend

Consolidated sales rose 2.5% in 1986, reflecting both the weaker dollar and increased sales volumes.

Income was up sharply for the second consecutive year, permitting a return to the Group's customary margins.

As its meeting in Limoges on January 14, the Board decided to declare an interim dividend of F.Fr. 31.25 per ordinary share and F.Fr. 50 per preferred share, payable as from January 30, 1987.

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Former N.Y. Times Officer to Join Rothschild Inc.

By Arthur Higbee

International Herald Tribune

Sydney Gruson, a former vice chairman and director of The New York Times Co., is to become a senior adviser at the investment banking firm of Rothschild Inc., where he is expected to help build Rothschild's business in the communications industry.

"He's going to be working with the corporate finance department

and reporting directly to me," Robert S. Pirie, Rothschild's president and chief executive, told the Times.

Mr. Pirie said that Mr. Gruson has been involved in every acquisition made by Times Co. in the last 15 years. Rothschild is not a major player in newspaper and other communications acquisitions, but hopes to build a business around Mr. Gruson, Mr. Pirie said.

Rothschild Inc., based in Man-

hattan, is the United States operation of the French and British Rothschild banking groups.

Mr. Gruson resigned his Times Co. position late last year. He reached the mandatory retirement age of 70 on Dec. 16.

Mr. Gruson joined The Times in 1944. In 1972, he became senior vice president and a year later executive vice president. He was named vice chairman in 1979.

Scandinavian Bank Group PLC, which is based in London and owned by five banks in the Nordic countries, has appointed Ed Gale Greve as chairman to succeed Curt G. Olsson, who has retired from the board. Mr. Olsson, 59, remains

chairman of Scandinavian Enskilda Banken of Stockholm, Scandinavian Bank's chief shareholder.

Mr. Gale Greve, 56, is managing director and chief executive of Norway's Bergen Bank and the chairman of the Norwegian Bankers' Association. He has been a non-executive director of Scandinavian Bank since 1983.

Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc., a unit of American Express Co., has named Hansjorg Hofmann as co-head of the firm's Primary Capital Markets Group in London, with responsibilities for the syndicate financing, swaps and equity product units. Mr. Hofmann, 43, comes from Merrill Lynch Europe.

American Standard Officer Declares Himself Redundant

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — William G. Roth has resigned as president and chief operating officer of American Standard Inc., saying a restructuring had left him with no room for his post.

Mr. Roth, 48, said the New York-based company's three sectors — air-conditioning, building and transportation products — "are under the management of capable executives who should report directly to the chief executive officer, William B. Boyd."

The move surprised analysts. Mr. Roth said he will pursue other interests. Mr. Boyd, who also is chairman, was named president as well.

Standard, which had \$3 billion in sales last year, said it would not fill the position of chief operating officer.

Mr. Roth was chief executive of Trane Co. until American Standard acquired it in 1984. He had gone to work for Trane, an air-conditioning company, after finishing college.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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SPORTS

A Resigned Killy Sticks to His Guns

By Derek Parr

Reuters

PARIS—Legions of admirers wish Jean-Claude Killy would change his mind and take charge of the 1992 Winter Olympic Games, but the French skier, legend, says he will not relent.

Killy, triple gold medalist when France last staged the Olympics, in Grenoble in 1968, resigned Jan. 29 as head of the organizing committee for the Albertville Olympics—16 days after agreeing to take the job.

Killy had played a major role in a five-year campaign to win the vote of the International Olympic Committee last October, and his resignation over opposition to his plans for the Games shocked and saddened his allies and supporters, more than one of whom referred to it as a catastrophe.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president, urged him to reconsider, and 58 percent of those responding to a French opinion poll wanted him to change his mind.

The association of local mayors from the Savoy region also asked him to reverse his decision. But Killy will not yield. "When you say 'I'm going, you've got to go,' he said from Geneva, where he lives and works. "I feel a little empty, because the baby was five years old. But life goes on. I might now get my golf handicap down. It's 13, and my goal is to be nine by next October."

Killy decided on a clean break rather than becoming embroiled in the local uproar that followed his decision to change the program set out in the Albertville candidature dossier and to cut back the number of venues for the Alpine skiing events.

He thinks compromise might have been possible, but said: "I had to resign. I wanted to avoid the image of what we had done to get the Games being spoiled, so I resigned swiftly."

My main thing was to get the Games," he added. "I told Mr.

Samaranch the most difficult thing was to get them. He said it was easier to get them than see them through.

"He was right and I was wrong."

The controversy erupted when Killy said the men's giant slalom and slalom would be transferred from Tignes to Val d'Isère and the women's downhill and super-giant slalom from Les Menuires to Méribel, leaving Val d'Isère with all the men's skiing events and Méribel with all the women's.

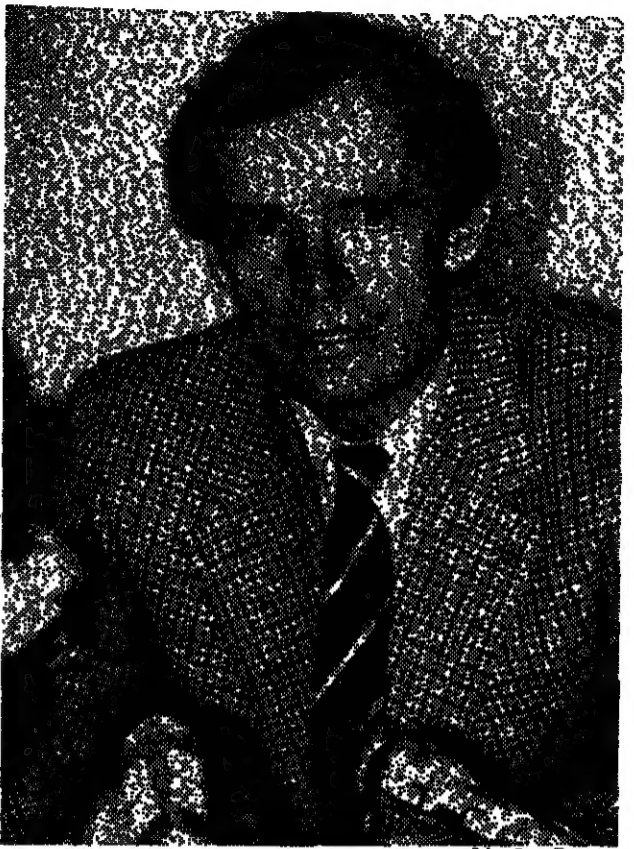
"We had to do that. All the technicians knew we could not run the Alpine skiing in four venues for scheduling, safety, sport-

ing and financial reasons," he said.

Killy was stung by suggestions that self-interest had influenced his decision to switch the venues. His family moved to Val d'Isère when he was a small child.

"People against my decision said there were personal interests, real estates up there, which is 100 percent false. That was painful. I have no interests whatsoever except the ski show that my father started in 1947," he said.

Michel Barnier, the politician who led Albertville's Olympic bid with Killy, has taken over as provisional leader of the organizing committee.



Jean-Claude Killy: "My main thing was to get the Games."

An American Crusade Fulfilled at the White House

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—On Monday, the skipper handed the Gipper the America's Cup. Dennis Conner held high the silver trophy he had lost years ago, then presented it to his president.

The man who invented the America's Cup by losing it three and a half years ago (and then invented himself by winning it back last year) came to the White House to collect one of the first installments of his great tribute of praise.

Seldom has a hero who symbolizes so many ambiguous qualities—a blend of frightening obsessions and indefinable genius—received such unqualified encomiums. For spending years of his own and others' lives (not to mention tens of millions of dollars of other people's money) on what was, until recently, an obscure elitist yacht race, Conner heard himself hailed by Ronald Reagan as a symbol of all things glorious and American.

True, yet peculiar.

"Today, the cup that went down under his come back up," said Reagan before one of the largest and noisiest crowds ever assembled in that vast room where one entire wall is covered by an American flag.

Praising Stars & Stripes as "perhaps the best designed and most technologically advanced 12-meter yacht ever christened," the president said, "still, no matter how sleek the yacht, it all comes down to what the skipper and crew do in the open ocean."

The president wasn't quite practicing full disclosure here. In the 1983 cup, when Conner had the slower boat, he and his crew actually were vital. Conner extended Australia to a seventh race he probably never should have reached. In 1987, Conner and the corporate dollars behind him simply ground Australia down with better research and design. Is this exactly a surprise? Has Australia put a man on the moon?

It's said of sailboat racing that it's "the only sport that's over before it's over." The faster boat usually leads at the start, then widens

VANTAGE POINT/Thomas Boswell

its margin for three stupefyingly dull hours.

Still, the America's Cup has become a symbol. Is it hard to figure out what? Let's see. America loses something on the world stage that it once held unquestioningly. Then the United States wakes up, works hard and gets it back. Could we be talking about economic strength vis-à-vis the Japanese? Or military power compared to the Soviet Union? Or the persuasive power of moral authority in the world community?

Reagan, like any wise politician in the presence of an all-purpose national avatar, gave Conner precisely the sort of welcome the nation would have wanted—unquestioning, unambiguous, like the celebration after the round-the-world flight of Voyager. Before a huge gathering, Reagan called Conner "a regular American guy, a smart guy who worked his way up from the bottom and deserves the credit for what he's done."

That too may not be the president at his most candid. Conner is not, by his own or by any other description, "regular." He's a complete workaholic who has said, "If a crew member will put this ahead of his religion, his family, his girlfriend, his home, his career, then I'll give him a tryout." His type is only justified and sustained by glory. In defeat, it is often pitied or disliked. That's one of the gambles inherent in pursuing greatness through obsession.

But when a man takes his skills to their limit and somehow holds himself together to the end of the task, then "going for it" can be powerfully intoxicating.

The president touched on that

when he told Conner, "In following these races, we were all able to follow something ancient and deep within us—man's fascination with wind and water.... Hang gliding, dropping in a parachute, doing barrel rolls in a light airplane, those thrills are easy to understand. But the moment of lift in a sailboat is just as much a leap off the earth—airborne. Gentlemen of the Stars & Stripes, for a few days, you made all of us feel airborne."

When his turn to speak came, Conner turned the clock back to 1983. "You might remember that I made you a personal promise at that time to do everything I could to bring the cup back home to America where it belongs," said Conner to the president. "So, here it is."

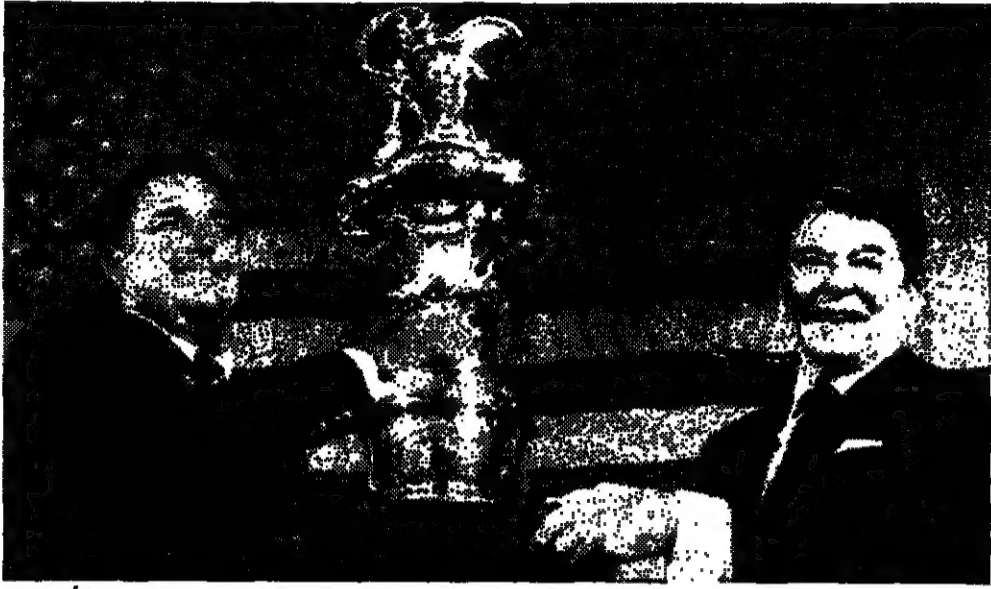
There may be as much unseen underneath Conner's chubby, charmingly awkward preppy exterior as there is under the watertight hull of his boat, where that mysterious keel lurked for months, troubling Kookaburra III's sleep.

In a sense, Conner is a useful prototype of high-powered U.S. sport in general. To the dismay of some, he has transformed yachting from a sleepy game for rich gentlemen into a nonstop crusade. He dominates the sport, has no intention

of leaving until somebody beats him. Now, 12-meter racing has gone the way of the pole vault and the 400-meter individual medley, gymnastics and tennis, big-time college football and Indy 500 racing. If you want to compete at the top, it's simple—pay the price, make the sacrifice, become obsessed. It's become the American way in sports.

The dilemma Conner has faced, both in losing the cup to a technologically superior foe and then committing himself utterly to winning it back, is hardly a simple one.

But how much is a faster boat, a better-made car or a higher standard of living really worth? As a nation, perhaps we resemble Conner a bit as we try to balance price against prize.



Dennis Conner, left, and President Ronald Reagan, holding a cup that has become a symbol.

European Rigor to Test a Young Chinese

International Herald Tribune

LONDON—The most intriguing transfer of the century is under way. Two days ago, Xie Yuxin, a Chinese soccer international, arrived in the Netherlands for a three-month trial as a professional with PEC Zwolle.

He is a boy, almost a man, in a billion. He is the first Chinese player allowed to seek his fortune in the West. And should Xie Yuxin, at 18, have the talent and temperament to conquer an alien culture and climate, he will be the first to complete the circle of soccer's global transfer market.

We don't know what he's made of any more than he knows what to expect of his sporting circus. Reasonably enough, the Dutch think they have found a raw stone to polish into a diamond.

Good for them, good for him. Outsiders have patronized Chinese soccer for far too long since its readmittance to FIFA in 1979. Post-Mao, the Chinese have made enormous strides to come out and play, to invite coaches in, to compete.

Right now China's Olympic squad, minus Xie, is in Brazil, having to swallow criticism that its members are willing but naive. Recently Bobby Charlton, England's first goalkeeper of soccer returned from a Coca-Cola junket to Beijing suggesting that the Chinese, while individually talented, are too polite.

"Even when a youngster wins the race to be first to the ball," Charlton noted, "he will let the other lead him out of courtesy."

No such courtesy two years ago, when China sacked its national coach, disbanded the team and withdrew subsidies after a World Cup defeat by Hong Kong.

Not much, either, when China hosted the FIFA under-16 world tournament in 1985 and eliminated Bolivia, Guinea and the United States. Similarly, later that year, Chinese youths ousted England and Paraguay before losing to the Soviet hosts in an under-20 tournament.

Xie might thus know how to scrap for the ball after all. But the gamble, the education, is a two-way process. Or should be. Xie will need more sympathy than Fandi Ahmad, a Singaporean, received in the Netherlands. He came

from a Kampong background to Groningen; he scored one of Europe's finest solo goals in 1984 but suffered severe muscular problems in the cold. Finally, after a personal clash (indeed a cultural incompatibility) with a new Groningen coach, he retreated to Malaysia.

But Xie needs no discouragement. Better he heed the story of Sigi Jonsson, a player from a different world yet one who still might transcend the complexities of a completely new life.

An Icelandic, Jonsson has spent two tortuous years climbing physical and mental peaks in England.

Not, you might think, as alien a move as from China to the Netherlands? Well, let me tell you Sheffield Wednesday have driven Jonsson's heart and lungs beyond anything he dreamed of back home among the fishermen of Akranes.

Jonsson is among 60 foreign imports in English League soccer since 1970, when Argentine Artilles and Villa came to Tottenham. To a man, they swear English soccer, by no stretch of imagination the most gifted, is physical beyond compare.

Unwittingly, Jonsson enlisted in the school of physical fanaticism. Sheffield is run by a manager whose command training style would break a prince.

The Icelandic signed on at 18, and manager Howard Wilkinson, a physical-education graduate, immediately took him out on the road. "After five minutes it was obvious he was struggling," says Wilkinson. "In the end it was a case of pushing, shoving and half-carrying him home."

Sheffield invested £40,000 (\$60,750) in guarantees to Jonsson. In return for which, they stripped his body down, ironed out certain "environmental deficiencies" and put stamina into the lad.

From local hero in a close-knit community, Jonsson entered a system that tosses out two-thirds of its apprentices in their teens.

He exchanged a cold but constant climate for an industrial city that blows hot and cold. Sheffield's damp seeps into the bones, and maybe Wilkinson's regimen pushed the foreigner to limits that weakened his immune system.

Jonsson's progress became hampered by flu and by throat and chest infections. Two years of running, circuit training and weight lifting added almost 14 pounds (6.3 kilograms) to his frame of nearly six feet

(1.82 meters). In overall fitness he is twice the man he was, with a pulse rate recovery after strenuous exercise second only to Gary Bannister, Sheffield's fitness freak.

The Icelandic with the Sheffield accent admits there were times, during his bouts of sick bed and antibiotics, that he felt Anderlecht, Aberdeen, Chelsea, Feyenoord and Glasgow Rangers (all candidates for his signature) would have been better places.

"I never exactly stopped believing in myself," he insists. "But at the low times I had to be very strong mentally, to tell myself there is no point coming here and not making the effort."

Wilkinson at least did more to explain the process to Jonsson than Groningen did for Fandi Ahmad. "Sigi is an intelligent boy," reasons Wilkinson. "I had to kick him up the backside when he needed it, but generally tried to explain what was happening to him was not a mystery to me."

It is now, the manager says, a question of whether Jonsson has the mental equipment to take the knocks, get off the treatment table and play the demanding, macho game of Sheffield Wednesday.

Jonsson, according to his boss, has started to get things in professional perspective. "I don't mind what kind of game it is," he says, "as long as we get a result."

Victory before performance? The lingua franca of pro sport. The vowels may differ, the degree of difficulty may be more severe, but from China to Zwolle, from Akranes to Sheffield, judgment comes in terms of winning or losing.

That might, alas, mean sacrificing style. It might wreck what comes naturally to young men: living and breathing at their own pace and in their own environment.

But for fame and fortune in the world market, you have to gamble. Otherwise only a handful of Icelandic fishermen, or a billion or so Chinese, will ever know how good you could be.

New arrival Xie Yuxin.

JB

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Lowly NBA Kings Fire Coach Johnson

SPORTS BRIEFS

Lowly NBA Kings Fire Coach Johnson

SACRAMENTO, California (UPI)—The Sacramento Kings, in last place in the Midwest Division of the National Basketball Association, fired Coach Phil Johnson late Monday and replaced him with one of his assistants, Jerry Reynolds.

Johnson, in his second stint with Sacramento, led the Kings to a 14-32 record this season. The team had lost five straight games and six of its last eight prior to the all-star break.

Johnson coached the Kings from 1973-1978, and was re-hired nine games into the 1984-85 season. He compiled a 236-305 record with Sacramento, the only NBA team he has ever coached. The Kings made the playoffs twice under Johnson—once when the franchise was based in Kansas City and again last year.

Reynolds is in his second season in the NBA after spending two decades in college coaching.

Baseball Ruling Favors Players' Union

NEW YORK (AP)—George Nicolau, baseball's impartial arbitrator ruled Monday that major-league teams that failed to sign their free agents by the Jan. 8 deadline cannot negotiate with those players before May 1, the earliest date those players may rejoin their former teams.

A number of front-line free agents, including outfielder Tim Lincecum, catcher Lance Parrish and pitcher Ron Guidry, remain unsigned. In some cases, their former clubs had said that although they could not sign those players before May 1, they could still negotiate with them.

The players' union disputed that stand, and Nicolau's ruling settled the issue.

Elliott Sets Daytona Qualifying Record

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida (AP)—Bill Elliott shattered the Daytona International Speedway qualifying record and won the pole position for Sunday's Daytona 500 with a lap averaging 210.364 mph (338.538 kph) on Monday. That buried his own qualifying record here of 205.

Taking to the high-banked 2.5-mile tri-oval in almost perfect conditions—cool temperatures and moderate winds—the established fastest driver in NASCAR stock car racing made his lone qualifying lap count on a day when 37 cars topped 200 mph.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Leaders

(Through Feb. 9)

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TEAM DEFENSE

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FREE THROWS PERCENTAGE

MINUTES

POINTS PER GAME

REBOUNDS PER GAME

ASSISTS PER GAME

STEALS PER GAME

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STEALS PER GAME

BLOCKS PER GAME

FIELD GOALS PERCENTAGE

THREE POINT PERCENTAGE

FREE THROWS PERCENTAGE



Although Jim Newcome beat him to the ball on this play, Nate Blackwell scored a team-high 21 points to lead Temple past Penn State, 73-70 in overtime, Monday night. Temple's record is 24-2.

Selected U.S. College Results

EAST

MIDWEST

SOUTHWEST

SOUTH

NORTH

PACIFIC

ATLANTIC

CENTRAL

SOUTHEAST

NORTHWEST

SOUTHWEST

ATLANTIC

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